



DAILY REPORT

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CAR WITH EXPLOSIVE DEVICE RAMS U.S. BASE GATE

OW020641 Tokyo KYODO in English 0446 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 2 KYODO -- An unmanned car rammed into a gate of the U.S. Yokota Air Base in western Tokyo Tuesday night and flared up. No one was injured, however, police reported. Police found a time explosive device set at the driver's seat, where the wheel was fixed with a string, they said. Police believe the attack was the work of an ultraleftist group opposing U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Japan next week. The car rammed into the gate of the base at about 40 k.p.h. at 8:30 p.m. The flames died out and did not spread to a nearby security post, police said. The incident followed a sabotage apparently carried out by a radical group at a communication facility near the U.S. Iwakuni base in Yamaguchi Prefecture, western Japan, Tuesday morning.

SOHYO HEAD MEETS MANSFIELD, OPPOSES REAGAN VISIT

OW020441 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 2 KYODO -- Takeshi Kurokawa, chairman of Japan's largest labor federation, met U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield Wednesday and expressed opposition to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit here next week. Kurokawa, leader of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO), reportedly told Mansfield Reagan's visit might give an impetus to the "defense buildup policy" of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. He also said the U.S. should not urge the Tokyo government to step up its defense capability, according to Japanese sources.

Mansfield was reported to have replied that Washington has not called for Japan's military buildup but it is seeking its (increased) responsibility in international security problems.

SOHYO, a major opposition force to the administration of the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), initially planned to stage rallies against Reagan's visit, claiming it was aimed at strengthening what it calls a military alliance between Tokyo and Washington. But it recently soft-pedaled the protest action following a decision of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), which SOHYO supports, not to necessarily oppose the presidential visit. JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi unsuccessfully sought a meeting with Reagan in Tokyo.

UNO, BROCK ON JAPAN-U.S. AUTO EXPORT SETTLEMENT

OW011429 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 1 Nov 83

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Tokyo Nov 1 KYODO -- Japan has reluctantly agreed to curb exports of passenger cars to the United States for the fourth straight year in order to avoid a full-scale trade confrontation. The accord to limit Japan's car exports to America for another year at a new quota of 1.85 million units, up from the existing 1.68 million, should diffuse intensifying trade frictions, albeit briefly.

International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno called the new ceiling "the most appropriate" under current circumstances, following two days of talks Monday and Tuesday with U.S. Trade Representative William Brock. The Japanese Government took the "difficult decision," as Brock called it, to ease mounting protectionist sentiment in the United States, whose automotive industry is still in the process of recovery from the worldwide economic recession. Both Uno and Brock realize the auto agreement falls into the so-called "gray zone" of import restrictions and thus runs counter to their pledge to maintain free trade and roll back protectionism.

Yet in times of harsh economic climate, certain protectionist steps such as the extension of the three-year Japanese auto export restraints may be condoned so long as they are "transitional." "None of us are without sins," Brock intoned during a news conference, in defending the car agreement.

Japan apparently decided to make "a political settlement" on the issue with the United States where threats of local content legislation still persist despite brisk sales of new cars and growing profits in the auto industry. The agreement in effect represented a face-saving step for Brock and particularly Uno as preparations for President Ronald Reagan's visit to Tokyo went into full swing.

Brock speculated that trade -- an integral part of overall Japan-U.S. relations -- will be one of the main subjects in summit meetings between Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone here next week. When Japan instituted its three-year car export restraint program in 1981, Brock welcomed it "as a constructive and responsible step" to help the U.S. auto industry "recover from the painful effects of the global recession." But his efforts to win a Japanese pledge to voluntarily curb its car exports to America this time was undermined by a request from General Motors to raise the 1.68 million ceiling to about 2 million so that the giant U.S. car firm can import 180,000 to 190,000 small cars from Japan's Isuzu and Suzuki. The requested quota was about the same level as the one demanded by the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) whose president, Takashi Ishihara, also president of Nissan Motors, called on Uno a few days before Brock's arrival in Tokyo. In the end, a deal was struck between Uno and Brock, who are deeply committed to the free trade principles but at the same time fully aware of their limitations.

For Uno, persuading the Japanese auto industry to accept the new quota and deciding on new allocations of Japanese car shipments to each manufacturer will prove to be tougher than the agreement itself as evidenced by the industry's negative reactions. The MITI minister admitted tough negotiations with the Japanese car firms lie ahead. Other Japanese trade negotiators are avoiding speculation on the possible allocations. "What are Isuzu and Suzuki thinking of the agreement?" A MITI official demanded to know. "The number (quota) is not important."

MITI Faces Allocation Difficulties

OWO20033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0009 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 2 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will have a tough time apportioning the fiscal 1984 quota of passenger car exports to the United States among Japanese automakers, industry sources said Wednesday. The ceiling of 1.85 million cars, announced here Tuesday, falls far short of Japanese automakers' demands for "close to 2 million units," although it represents an increase of 170,000 units from the 1.68 million-unit ceiling maintained for three years under an agreement between Tokyo and Washington on Japan's "voluntary restraint" on U.S.-bound car shipments. The fourth-year quota for fiscal 1984 starting next April was announced here by International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno following his talks with William Brock, U.S. trade representative.

The sources said that the difficulty of MITI's allocation work will be compounded by contracts concluded by two lesser automakers -- Isuzu Motors, Ltd. and Suzuki Motor Co. -- with General Motors Corp. (GM) of the U.S. The contracts call for Isuzu and Suzuki to export 100,000 and 90,000 units, respectively, to GM from next fiscal year.

The existing quota of 1.68 million cars was allocated among seven automakers on the basis of their exports to the U.S. in 1979 and 1980, immediately before the start of the "voluntary restraint."

Toyota Motor Corp. is allotted the biggest share at 516,659 units, and Nissan Motor Co. has the second largest share with 456,030 units, followed by Honda Motor Co. (348,631), Toyo Kogyo Co. (159,282), Mitsubishi Motors Corp. (112,584), Fuji Heavy Industries, Ltd. (70,014) and Isuzu Motors (16,800). However, automakers with small quotas, such as Toyo Kogyo, Mitsubishi, Fuji and Isuzu, have expressed strong dissatisfaction. All of them have asked MITI to give them priority in allocating the increment of 170,000 units, the sources said. Isuzu has contracted to export 100,000 cars a year to GM from next year, but its present quota is only 16,800 units or 1 percent of the total. Moreover, Suzuki Motors, which has contracted to sell 90,000 cars a year to GM, has no quota at present.

MITI apparently sees the need to give "special consideration" to the two firms in allocation for the next fiscal year. But Mitsubishi and Toyo Kogyo have strongly objected to what they believe is MITI's yielding to the two automakers' selfish demands.

BROCK DISCUSSES TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT

OW011405 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 1 KYODO -- U.S. Trade Representative William Brock hinted Tuesday that he favors an extension of the existing Japan-U.S. agreement which requires the semigovernmental Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT) to procure part of its telecommunication equipment from American firms, NTT officials said. NTT President Hisashi Shinto, who met Brock for half an hour, later quoted the U.S. official as saying he will leave the issue to future government-to-government negotiations.

Some U.S. congressmen are opposed to an extension of the pact, due to expire at the end of this year, arguing that the Japanese telecommunication giant is not buying enough from the U.S., NTT officials said. The officials said that the U.S. request for Japanese purchase of American-made communication satellites was not discussed by Brock and Shinto.

During the meeting, Shinto told Brock that NTT purchased 33 billion [yen] (\$141 million) worth of American equipment this fiscal year, more than the amount specified in the agreement, the officials said.

Brock earlier met Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and discussed dollar-yen exchange rates and liberalization of the Japanese capital market, officials said. They said Takeshita told Brock the Japanese Government is always watching the yen's market rates against the dollar, hoping the Japanese currency will become stronger.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF FRG CHANCELLOR KOHL

More on Nakasone-Kohl Talks

OW011241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1158 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 1 KYODO -- Visiting West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Tuesday that deployment of American-made medium range nuclear missiles in his country will start at the end of this month "as scheduled," according to Japanese officials.

In two rounds of talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, which took place in the state guest house and the prime minister's official residence, Kohl said that substantive negotiations on reduction of Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in Europe could still be conducted after the start of the deployment of the Western missiles, they said.

The West German chancellor thus suggested that the ongoing Geneva negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union would fail to reach an agreement before the November 15 deadline. Kohl arrived in Tokyo Monday on a five-day official visit to Japan on the first leg of a three-nation Asian tour which will later take him to Indonesia and India.

Following their three hours of discussion, the two leaders issued a brief statement declaring their resolve to work for the maintenance and protection of freedom, peace, and stability and for world economic prosperity based on solidarity and unity among the free world countries. The Tokyo statement reaffirmed the idea contained in the statement issued at the Williamsburg summit last May by leaders of the seven industrial democracies, which recognized that the security of the participating countries is indivisible and must be approached on a global basis. Foreign Ministry officials said that the Tokyo statement was arranged on the initiative of the Japanese side.

In an apparent reference to the INF talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, the statement said the parties should "work steadfastly and realistically for final agreement and not disdain the search for partial steps or gradualist solutions in pursuit of their ultimate aims." The statement also called on countries sharing the same political creed to deal resolutely with these issues in solidarity and unity and not shirk from difficulties entailed in preserving freedom and peace.

During their first-round meeting, which dealt mainly with East-West relations, notably the INF issue, Nakasone and Kohl expressed the view that settlement of the issue should not neglect the security of Japan. Nakasone asserted that any Soviet missiles covered by a reduction agreement should be abandoned and not be transferred to Asia, while Kohl said that the security of Japan should by no means be ignored when settling the INF issue, the officials said.

On the other hand, Kohl was quoted as saying that the Soviet Union is brandishing its military power and threatening Western nations in implementing its foreign policy strategy. He claimed that the United States could do better in its public relations efforts and lacks understanding on the Soviet border defense mentality. The Russians, having witnessed two invasions that drove almost to Moscow in a period of 130 years, (?see) their borders as vulnerable and feel insecure, according to the officials.

In regard to bilateral relations, Nakasone and Kohl agreed to hold more frequent dialogue on political and economic issues at the highest possible level. They agreed to hold a meeting between the federal chancellor and the prime minister annually and to increase the occasions for dialogue between the foreign ministers, according to the press statement released by the two leaders following the meeting.

Kohl requested that Nakasone have the former Japanese Imperial Embassy in Berlin reconstructed for cultural purposes. The building, destroyed in World War II, has been left untouched in the most prominent quarters of the western sector of the divided city for almost 40 years. Nakasone told Kohl that a private institute is conducting a feasibility study on reconstruction and is expected to submit a report toward the end of this year. The Japanese prime minister said that he would like to turn the building into a "show window of Japanese culture, including advanced technology," the officials said.

Kohl said that West Germany is ready to participate in the 1985 science and technology exposition in Tsukuba, north of Tokyo. At the same time, Kohl asked Nakasone to assume the post of honorary co-president of the 1984 German exposition in Tokyo along with himself. Nakasone accepted the request, they said.

On economic issues, Nakasone said that a new round of multinational tariff reduction negotiations is needed, for the agreement of the Tokyo round negotiations will expire in 1987. Kohl was non-committal on the matter, urging the Japanese prime minister to take further steps to open up the Japanese market, according to the officials. The officials said that the two leaders also exchanged views on the Middle East conflict, on the situation in Asia, especially in China and on the Korean peninsula.

Report on Kohl's Diet Speech

OW020337 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 2 KYODO -- Visiting West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl Wednesday called on Japan to work together for reduction of nuclear arms, stressing that Japan and his country share the similar value of parliamentary democracy and free economic system.

In a speech he delivered to the Diet (parliament), Kohl said West Germany was determined to start deployment of American missiles on German soil, if the Soviet Union rejected a balanced agreement in the negotiations on reduction of Soviet SS-20 intermediate-range nuclear forces. But he added that the Atlantic alliance was ready to continue the negotiations even after the deployment became necessary, and would destroy the deployed missiles if and when positive results emerged from the negotiations. Kohl told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday the deployment would start at the end of this month, suggesting that the ongoing Geneva negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union would fail to reach an agreement before the November 15 deadline.

Kohl was the sixth foreign guest and second West German chancellor to deliver a speech to the Diet. Members of both houses of the Diet, except those of the Japan Communist Party, were present in the main hall of the upper house. The JCP boycotted in protest against the railroading of tax related bills by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

In the speech, Kohl emphasized that the Soviet Union posed "a new quality of threats" in deploying its SS-20 missiles. "There is no weapon system in both Europe and Japan capable to counter (the SS-20)," he said. The West German chancellor supported Japan's position that the SS-20 missiles above the level agreed for deployment in Europe should not be transferred to Soviet Asia, saying that the Atlantic alliance would never agree the transfer of the threats from West Europe to Asia.

Kohl said that the Soviet Union would be to blame if the INF negotiations fail. "We are ready to make compromise and concessions... but we have no intention to put an end to the negotiations at the sacrifice of our own security, peace and independence," he said.

The chancellor repeated his willingness for the arms reduction, saying "our common target is to seek a level of arms balance as low as possible between the free countries and the expansionist hegemonist policy and to stabilize the balance through measures of confidence building." Kohl went on to say that the goal should be sought through dialogue and negotiations.

The West German chancellor said Europeans, both in the west and east, have a common spirit and civilization created over the past 2,500 years. Therefore, he said the humane, cultural and political dialogue should not be cut and the exchange of goods and people should not disappear in mistrust. Kohl emphasized that readiness in defense and the willingness for dialogue do not contradict each other.

In regard to the reunification of divided Germany, he said the division of the two nations could be first abolished in a stable peace of Europe. "The German nation is expecting that we make our efforts to invite a peaceful state in Europe that enables the unification of Germany on a free self-determination," he said.

Kohl Holds Press Conference

OW020933 Tokyo KYODO in English 0922 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 2 KYODO -- West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl Wednesday said that he is convinced that the negotiations on reduction of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) will continue even after the deployment of new American missiles in Europe started later this month as scheduled. In a press conference at the Japan National Press Club in Tokyo on the third day of his five-day visit to Japan, Kohl said that a new round of INF talks between the United States and the Soviet Union may not take place in Geneva as at present. The Soviet Union is insisting that the INF negotiations be terminated if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) starts the deployment of American missiles in Europe.

Kohl referred to an European disarmament conference to be convened in January in Stockholm on a decision made at the Madrid review of the Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe as one of the places for dialogue between the East and West for arms reduction. The Stockholm meeting is for negotiating reduction of conventional weapons. Kohl said, "we will get ideas for the (INF) negotiations."

Questions [as to] what the solidarity of the Western countries which was mentioned in Tokyo statement issued by Kohl and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Tuesday, means in concrete terms, the West German chancellor suggested the pledge would not oblige Japan's participation on collective defense of the West. Kohl said that moral support by Japan with its influential voice in world affairs would be meaningful in dealing with Soviet threats. Japan's war renouncing constitution prohibits the country's participation in a collective defense system and the Japanese Government also has a three-point principle of not producing, possessing or allowing the introduction of nuclear weapons.

Referring to the political statement of the Williamsburg summit meeting of seven industrial democracies last May, Kohl said that each government should do its best possible.

On the American invasion of Grenada, Kohl said that the world will know more about it in a few days. Kohl said he would have advised the United States to take some other action if he had been asked for advice before the American action, "because I had little information then." But he added that additional information he received after the invasion raised questions about the role of Cubans in Grenada. "The Cuban construction workers were armed," he said, suggesting that the chancellor supported the American operation.

Kohl Interviewed on INF, Ties

OW020315 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1220 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Interview with visiting FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the state guest house in Tokyo on 1 November -- recorded; NHK announcer Taro Kimura asks questions in Japanese and Kohl answers in German; Kohl's first answer translated from Japanese subtitles and the remainder from simultaneous Japanese translation]

[Text] [Kimura] I would like to ask you about the INF [intermediate-range nuclear force] issue.

When Mr Genscher met with Mr Gromyko in Vienna, expectations were high that everything would go well. But the negotiations have made no progress since then. As a result, the deployment of Pershing II missiles will finally begin late this month. Is there no room for compromise in these negotiations?

[Kohl] For the past year, West Germany has searched for a compromise in close cooperation with the United States. We have also explored every avenue in Geneva. For instance, one example is the Genscher-Gromyko talks in Vienna. But the results of these talks were not satisfactory. We take the dual aspects of the NATO resolution seriously. It was adopted after careful consideration between former Chancellor Schmidt and other NATO leaders. The first aspect of the resolution is that negotiations should be respected so that the Soviet Union can reduce its excessive arms through peaceful negotiations and restore the military balance. However, if the Soviet Union refuses to do this, we will have no choice but to deploy intermediate-range missiles, the second aspect of the resolution.

[Kimura] We actually presented a report from our Bonn correspondent in my news show last night, according to which a thaw has begun in East-West relations. For instance, the East has removed automatic firing devices from the border and the West has offered to provide credit to the East in a new move. Do you not think that the setback in the INF negotiations and the deployment of missiles will stand in the way of this thawing process?

[Kohl] The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact nations know that West Germany depends on other Western countries. Ours is not an age in which we can strengthen borders with cement. In other words, television, radio, and other media reach beyond the borders, a fact understood by the leaders of both the Soviet Union and East Germany. I am a born anticommunist and do not have faith in communist ideologies. But from a humanitarian point of view, I have appealed to the East German leaders. The West German Government made one step forward with open arms, so to speak. East Germany responded to it. Even if the INF negotiations in Geneva should fail -- requiring us to deploy missiles -- we will continue to push for the normalization of East-West relations in the future. East Germany's removal of automatic firing devices from the border marks a small step toward it.

[Kimura] My last question concerns FRG-Japan relations. It appears that these relations were not taken up as a major topic at the summit talks [between Kohl and Nakasone]. Does this mean that currently there are no problems whatsoever between Japan and West Germany?

[Kohl] No. That is not true.

[Kimura] Then what are the problems?

[Kohl] I have had frank talks with Prime Minister Nakasone on Japan-FRG relations. There are problems between our two countries. For instance, our trade is not balanced. Japanese exports to West Germany are far greater than West German exports to Japan. I told Prime Minister Nakasone today that since both Japan and West Germany advocate free trade and oppose so-called trade protectionism, Japan should open its market wider. Then the two countries will be able to compete under equitable conditions.

We discussed various other aspects in the relationship between our two countries. For instance, we need to expand cultural exchanges. It is important to promote student exchange so that as many youths as possible of the two countries will know each other, learn each other's language, understand each other's culture, and work together in the future. There are so many things to do. Prime Minister Nakasone and I promised to ensure that the two governments meet more frequently. In the past there was no such agreement between our two countries. I believe this has opened a new way.

SOURCES SAY NAKASONE TO DISSOLVE DIET THIS YEAR

OW020513 Tokyo KYODO in English 0507 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Tokyo Nov 2 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has decided to dissolve the House of Representatives before the end of the year, informed sources said Wednesday.

The lower house dissolution is apparently to seek the judgement of the voters on the current political situation following the October 12 guilty decision the court pronounced for former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in the largest postwar bribery scandal involving the U.S. aircraft manufacturer Lockheed.

The sources said that Nakasone decided to dissolve the House of Representatives after clearing administrative reform, tax reduction and other key bills by the ruling party alone and without attendance of the opposition.

The dissolution of the House of Representatives, tantamount to adjournment of the entire bicameral parliament because the upper house will then be automatically recessed, will be followed by a general election. The general election will be conducted on Sunday, December 18 or the following Sunday, the sources said.

The current Diet session, to end November 16, is expected to be extended by about 10 days so that Chinese party General Secretary Hu Yaobang can deliver a speech in the Japanese parliament during his visit here November 23-30. The Diet is thus very likely to be dissolved on the final day November 26 of the session, the sources said.

LATE REPORT: JAPAN TO ABSTAIN FROM UN GRENADA VOTE

OW021233 Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 2 KYODO -- Japan will abstain from voting at the U.N. General Assembly early Thursday morning (Japan Time) on an anti-U.S. resolution over the invasion of Grenada, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. But the official said the government thinks the U.S. action did not violate international law if the U.S. explanation of the invasion was true.

After studying the U.S. explanation of the incident, the government thinks Washington took the action to respond to a request from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and to secure the safety of U.S. nationals on Grenada, the official said. The U.S. explanation supports the legality of the U.S. action, he said.

Japan has decided to abstain from the U.N. voting in anticipation that many Western bloc nations will also do so, excepting France which is expected to support the anti-U.S. resolution, he said. Japan's abstention is also based on the wording of the resolution, which says the U.S. action was a violation of international law, he said.

However, the ministry official said that even if it did not violate international law, armed intervention in a foreign country is not a desirable thing and he hoped for an early pullout of U.S. troops from Grenada.

The government already announced its basic position on the Grenada problem on October 26 through Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, expressing regret but saying that it understands the U.S. took the action to guarantee the safety of Americans in Grenada and to meet a request from the countries concerned.

FURTHER DETAILS OF 422d MAC MEETING REPORTED

SK01138 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The 422d MAC meeting was held at Panmunjom on 31 October at the request of our side. As has already been reported, our side had demanded of the enemy side that the MAC meeting be held at 1100 on 24 October 1983. Because of the enemy's delaying maneuvers, however, the 422d MAC meeting was convened as many as 7 days later than requested by our side.

At the meeting, our side called the enemy side to account, while strongly protesting against the South Korean puppet clique for extremely aggravating the situation in our country by frantically kicking up the anticommunist, antirepublican conspirational rackets and war provocation rackets under the pretext of the explosion in Burma.

Our side's senior member Major General Yi Tae-ho, first of all pointed out that the South Korean military fascist clique is committing grave armed provocations in the area along the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] almost every day. On 13 October, the South Korean military fascist elements infiltrated an armed assault team to an area on our side and committed a grave military provocation. The armed rascals sent by the South Korean puppet clique crossed the north Han River under the cover of darkness on that night and infiltrated a ravine east of MDL Marker No 0880, near a spot on our side in the DMZ. This armed assault team stealthily approached our guardpost to launch a surprise attack against it. When it was detected by the guards of our People's Army who were on a high alert, the team fired a volley of automatic arms at our side. The rascals fired as many as some 500 rounds. In coping with this, the personnel on our side took a resolute self-defense measure against it. This armed assault was an arrogant armed provocation organized by the South Korean military hooligans in a premeditated manner to destroy the guardpost on our side, kill and kidnap the personnel, and artificially aggravate the situation. No sooner had this incident taken place, than our side demanded in a telephone notice that the enemy side take measures to stop reckless armed provocations. Far from taking measures, the enemy side blindly denied the grave armed assault committed by the South Korean military fascist elements and patronized it.

Due to such an unjust stand and attitude taken by the rascals, the puppet South Korean Army's military provocations have more frequently happened since the incident. At around 1010 on 17 October, the puppet South Korean Army took aim at and fired several rounds from automatic weapons at a guardpost on our side from a point near 900 meters southeast of MDL Marker No 0924 on the eastern frontline. At around 1335 on 18 October at a point near 800 meters southeast of MDL Marker No 0739 on the central frontline and at around 1600 the same day at a point near 600 meters south of MDL Marker No 0721, the puppet South Korean Army fired several rounds from automatic weapons at our guardposts across from these points.

At around 0330 in the early morning of 22 October, the puppet South Korean Army fired some 400 rounds from automatic weapons at our guardpost from a point 600 meters east of MDL.

The puppet South Korean Army, at the same time, is aggravating the situation by continuing to illegally introduce heavy weapons into the DMZ and by taking a firing posture against our side. At around 0850 on 14 October, the puppet South Korean Army took a firing posture against our side after introducing and installing several 90-mm recoilless rifles into a point near 350 meters southeast of MDL Marker No 1055 on the eastern frontline. Also, the puppet South Korean Army kicked up provocation rackets one after another on the central and western frontline on that day.

The puppet South Korean Army waged a provocative exercise against our side by introducing several 81-mm mortars and large-caliber machineguns into a guardpost near 1,200 meters southeast of MDL Marker No 0190 on the western frontline at around 1625 on 15 October and by introducing several 90-mm recoilless rifles and two large-caliber machineguns into a point near 800 meters southeast of MDL Marker No 0715 on the central frontline at around 1505 on 18 October.

The puppet South Korean Army took a firing posture by introducing and installing a 90-mm recoilless rifle and a large-caliber machinegun into a point near 400 meters south of MDL Marker No. 0655 on the central frontline at around 1455 on 22 October and a large-caliber machinegun into a point near 1,200 meters southwest of MDL Marker No 0697 at around 1025 on the same day.

The South Korean bellicose elements' reckless military provocations have also been committed on the sea. From around 0505 to 0520 on the early morning of 17 October, the puppet South Korean Army infiltrated two speedboats into the sea near 38 degrees and 03 minutes north latitude and 124 degrees and 28 minutes east longitude, our sides, territorial waters off Cape Changsan on the west coast. During the period from 10 to 27 October alone, the puppet South Korean Army's military provocations committed in the DMZ and on the sea have reached some 1,760 cases. They have reached as many as some 2,360 cases for the period from 24 September to 27 October.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are committing acts of espionage by continuing to infiltrate reconnaissance planes deep into the skies over the territorial waters of the northern half of the republic. At around 1204 on 28 October, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed an act of espionage by infiltrating an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the sky over the territorial waters south of Kangnyong Peninsula on the west coast of our country. In the wake of it, at around 1342 on the same day, they committed an act of espionage by infiltrating it into the sky over the territorial waters east of Kosong of our country.

Such aerial espionage acts by the U.S. imperialists have reached 36 cases for the period from 21 August to 27 October.

He continued, saying: The puppet South Korean Army's military provocations in the area along the MDL are part of the war lunacy which is being carried out by the South Korean puppet clique with the explosion in Burma as momentum. He exposed the following: By issuing an emergency duty posture order and an emergency alert, the South Korean bellicose elements have driven all of South Korea into a complete combat posture. By convening a meeting of commanders from all armed forces branches, the clique has clamored about the so-called punishment and retaliation and even the absurd remarks about the declaration of war. The clique has hatched a plot to launch an air raid and a surprise attack against us. While clamoring about last patience and so on, the South Korean puppet clique is calling for rising up to punish us by having declared a 4-point war on politics, economics, diplomacy, and ideology as well as clamoring about the military confrontation against us. By forcibly mobilizing the residents and forcing them to hold one anticommunist indignation rally after another, the South Korean puppet traitor is undisguisedly inciting South-North confrontation and war zeal. At the same time, the South Korean bellicose elements have waged the "Ssangyong-83" war game, which is said to be a sudden mobilization exercise -- the largest scale in the history of the puppet army -- on the central frontline.

Our side's senior member said: All facts show that the South Korean puppet clique is unhesitatingly trying to commit military adventure against the northern half of the republic, too. Also, the facts clearly show that the South Korean puppet traitor is a truculent warmonger who has gone crazy for anticommunism and war.

He strongly demanded that a responsible measure be taken to stop the South Korean puppet clique's war rackets and military provocations. The enemies, however, far from guaranteeing this, tried to protect the South Korean puppets' criminal acts. They schemed to try to mislead public opinion by making absurd remarks about the explosion in Burma, which is not related to the MAC meeting.

Our side's senior member emphatically said: Whenever a serious crisis occurs in South Korea, it is the chronic trick of the South Korean puppets to kick up anticommunist rackets and war rackets by fabricating a case in a premeditated manner and roughly implicating us. He then pointed out: By fabricating the explosion in Rangoon with his own hands, the South Korean puppet traitor has kicked up anticommunist rackets and war rackets with the explosion as momentum. This is aimed at turning the spearhead of grudge and resistance from people, which is turning onto the rascals, elsewhere, consolidating the military fascist dictatorship, misleading the world's public opinion, and aggravating the situation, thus trying to ignite a war after all.

He said: It is a general trick of a war maniac to cause a shocking case, consolidate the fascist dictatorial system under the pretext of the case, and ignite the fuse of a war. In the past, he said, the Hitler clique fabricated an arson at the parliamentary building and made the most of it as the pretext for suppressing communists. The clique fabricated an attack on a broadcasting station and made the most of it as the pretext for igniting the fuse of World War II. The South Korean bellicose elements are, surprisingly enough, following the tricks of Hitler.

If the South Korean puppet clique's frantic rackets are not immediately stopped, the ravages of war will come again to Korea.

Our side's senior member pointed out: The puppet clique's frantic war rackets have been encouraged and backed up by the U.S. imperialists. He continued, saying: The U.S. imperialists had the U.S. forces in South Korea, along with the puppet South Korean Army, enter into a combat posture. They had the nuclear aircraft carrier USS Carl Vinson go on alert in the sea near South Korea. By sending U.S. military leaders to South Korea, they pledge to maintain a partnership. Taking military measures, they are backing up the puppets to complete the combat posture. The U.S. imperialists who are instigating the puppets' rash acts in such a manner should assume the total responsibility for the prevailing situation.

Our side's senior member emphatically said: Highly vigilant, our people and the People's Army are watching the South Korean puppet clique's provocative schemes. We are not going to be the first to provoke anyone, but we will never tolerate anyone encroaching upon us. The U.S. imperialist aggressors should not miscalculate the firm determination and preparation of our people to defend their sovereignty and dignity, he said.

He then warned: If the South Korean puppet traitor continues to walk on the road of military provocations, we will deal a due blow to him. In conclusion, our side's senior member emphatically said: The U.S. imperialists should immediately check the puppets' war provocation rackets and military provocations and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their aggression forces.

NODONG SINMUN COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON REAGAN'S TRIP

SKD20012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on November 2 carried a commentator's article headlined "Aggressor Coming With Powder" denouncing the forthcoming South Korean and Japanese trip of Reagan. Follows the full text of the article:

As already reported, U.S. President Reagan will make a trip to South Korea and Japan in November. To prepare his tour, the White House is now busy working out a diplomatic strategem and advance parties are making hurried trips to and from Japan and South Korea. It is a grave challenge to the Asian people for Reagan to set foot in this region. His trip runs entirely counter to the desire of the Asian people to build an independent, peaceful and prosperous Asia against war and domination. After taking office, Reagan has directed a sharper spear of aggression to Asia than any of his predecessors and run riot in preparation for the provocation of a new war there.

The Korean peninsula is the most important target of the U.S. imperialists' war moves. No sooner had Reagan taken office at the White House than he declared that the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea would continue, gave the puppet Chon Tu-hwan military assurances in the form of "fulfillment of treaty commitments" and hastened the preparations for the provocation of another Korean war while building up the U.S. forces and puppet army forces in South Korea. He has turned South Korea into the largest nuclear base in the Far East and even framed a plot to provoke a nuclear war against our republic.

The Reagan government, in collusion with the Nakasone government, has made haste with the remilitarisation of Japan and put her on the altar of his war policy. The present rulers of the United States are hastening the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance directed against the Korean people and Asian peoples. The war moves of the Reagan government in Asia are bringing the situation in this region to the extreme pitch of strain and gravely menacing peace in this region.

It goes without saying that Reagan is coming to Asia not to enjoy the autumn scenery but to promote a new, more hideous criminal aggressive plan. This is made plain by the moves of the U.S. imperialists. Now the U.S. imperialists, crying for a policy of "attaching importance to Asia", emphasize that the U.S. Asian strategy holds a "big proportion" in its global strategy. U.S. State Secretary Shultz some time ago contended that the United States could not defend its interests by confining its operations to the North Atlantic region and it should increase its military forces in the Asian-Pacific region, the pivotal area. U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mansfield argued that the 21st century would be a Pacific era, the future of the United States lay in the Pacific and the U.S. policy should be further oriented to Asia. We can see here that the U.S. policy of "attaching importance to Asia" explicitly reveals the brigandish desire of the U.S. imperialists to attain the U.S. "superiority in strength" in the Asian-Pacific region and maintain their domination here for an indefinite period. This policy is designed to further step up the maneuvers for the provocation of a new war against the Asian people.

Reagan's Asian trip is motivated by these aggressive desire and war policy. Foreign press reports say that his projected visit to Japan and South Korea shows the U.S. position of attaching importance to Asia. Moreover, his plan to make public "new Asian policy of the United States" subbed "Reaganism" on the massive buildup of military forces in the Asian region with his trip as an occasion well indicates how feverishly the U.S. imperialists are working to establish their domination of "strength" in this region and to what extent the war adventure policy of Reagan, the warmaniac, has gone.

By giving priority to the Asian strategy in the execution of the U.S. global strategy and directing the main spearhead of aggression to this region, the Reagan government seeks to carry into practice the new war provocation plan against the progressive forces here. In coming to Asia Reagan intends to organize the execution of this "new Asian policy, himself standing in the foreground, and render the Asian strategy more bellicose and adventurous.

The U.S. imperialist war-like elements are now displaying feverish military moves in this direction. Only recently they newly deployed in the Asian-Pacific region a number of warships including the Carl Vinson, the biggest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier of the United States loaded with hundreds of nuclear shells and arrayed them in combat posture and they will reportedly bring here the New Jersey, a battleship of latest type. In the Asian-Pacific region including Japan nuclear attack bases of the U.S. imperialists are being built or replenished and expanded and nuclear missiles, warplanes capable of carrying nuclear weapons and various types of reconnaissance planes are being increased. These facts vividly re'veal the heinous nature of the "New Asian policy" of the United States and Reagan's trip for executing it. The Korean peninsula is the most important military target in the U.S. imperialists' "new Asian policy."

Reagan cancelled his Southeast Asian trip for the reason that the situation there was not favorable for it. But he intends to show up in South Korea at any cost, though the situation there is more strained than ever before after the explosion in Rangoon. This, needless to say, suggests the military importance of South Korea in the execution of the U.S. imperialists' war policy.

According to reports, Reagan, during his stay in South Korea, will reassure traitor Chon Tu-hwan of the U.S. "security commitments," "help in the stabilisation" of the Military Demarcation Line area.

Reagan's plan of South Korean trip glaringly reveals his sinister intention to bring the compact of aggression and treachery on the track of war, which was made between the new master and the new lackey in Washington some three years ago, to a new, hideous phase in Seoul this time.

Under the cloak of "cooperation in security" and "stabilisation" of the military fascist "regime," Reagan schemes to put more death tools in the hand of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet and drive him more zealously into feverish arms buildup and new war provocation moves against our republic and, at the same time, give a shot in the arm to this stooge floundering in an acute crisis within and without and make him suppress more brutally the South Korean people's daily growing anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy, and guarantee the puppets' long-term office.

For this purpose, the U.S. imperialists dispatched Defence Secretary Weinberger and U.S. Army Chief of Staff Wickham to Seoul with Reagan's trip just ahead to command the war preparations of the puppet clique and make an aircraft carrier task force with the Carl Vinson as the axis operate near South Korea. They are intensifying military provocations against our republic, kicking up a noisy din over the deployment of new-type medium-range nuclear missiles, cruise missiles and neutron weapons in South Korea. At the same time, they wirepull the puppets to launch a vicious anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign, groundlessly slandering us after the bomb blast in Burma and harshly repress the South Korean people. This is hysterics of warmaniacs.

The South Korean trip of Reagan scheduled under such situation bears a startling resemblance to the situation of the days when war-thirsty Dulles flew into South Korea just before the provocation of the Korean war by the U.S. imperialists and ordered the puppets to ignite the war.

It is clear that the U.S. imperialists are scheming to focus their global and Asian strategy on the Korean peninsula and start a war of aggression against our republic and make it the starting point of the expansion of the war to a broader area. Reagan is coming to South Korea with powder on his back and herein lies the danger of his trip.

Japan also is regarded important in Reagan's Asian trip. This is because the U.S. imperialists are keenly interested in the general mobilization and utilization of the Japanese militarist forces in opposing our republic and the revolutionary forces in Asia.

According to the Japanese ambassador to the United States, Reagan will have in Japan a comprehensive discussion with Prime Minister Nakasone on the "U.S.-Japan relations" and the situation on the Korean peninsula. This means that they will focus their confab on strengthening the U.S.-Japan military alliance and promoting the joint aggressive plan against the Asian people, the Korean people in particular.

The Reagan administration has already burdened Japan with the operations for "defence of 1,000 mile sea route", "blockade of straits", etc. and inveigled her deep into the U.S. Asian and Korean strategy. Now, contending that Japan should bear "a greater military obligation" in Asia, it strongly demands Japan to make haste with her re-militarization and rearmament, establish an attack operational system and convert the Japanese islands into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" covered with nuclear weapons of the U.S. imperialists. The United States intends to use the land and the man and material potentials of Japan, lock, stock and barrel, in the execution of her war policy in Asia.

Broad segments of the Japanese people oppose this. But the Japanese reactionaries bossed by Nakasone, ignoring the will of the people, are leading Japan to the conversion into a "military power" in full compliance with the U.S. imperialists' demand and seeking reinvasion of Korea and Asia in league with the U.S. imperialists. The so-called "study of an emergency case" aimed at a new Korean war is going on in secrecy and U.S.-Japan joint military exercises are staged in succession.

The U.S. imperialists plan to hurl the Japanese aggression forces into Korea in the future and the Japanese militarists, taking advantage of this, intend to stage a comeback to Korea and, furthermore, stretch out their black talons to other areas of Asia and thereby realise the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

It is needless to say that the talks expected in Tokyo between Reagan and Nakasone will mean another step forward in their heinous scheme to provoke a Korean war and will betray with increasing clarity the nefarious colour of the U.S.-Japan "community of destiny" as a "community of war." Through these activities for strengthening the U.S.-South Korea and U.S.-Japan military tieup in Seoul, and Tokyo, Reagan intends to complete the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance. Reagan's Asian trip is a war junket, to all intents and purposes, and it will further coil up the tensions in this area and increase the danger of a new war. Down through history, whenever U.S. imperialist warmaniacs turned up in Asia they brought big calamities to the peoples of this area. It is a foregone conclusion that Reagan will not be an exception and, furthermore, he will outmatch any of his predecessors.

The paid trumpeters of the U.S. imperialists are trying to veil Reagan's trip as one for "peace" and "friendship." Lurking here is an attempt to conceal the aggressive nature of his trip and mislead public opinion and, at the same time, use it as a political lever for the presidential elections slated next year by advertising it as a "diplomatic success." With no artifice, however, can they cover up the sinister aggressive aim of Reagan's Asian trip or deceive public opinion. The people of the Asian countries are heightening vigilance against the ill-boding moves of Reagan surrounding his Asian tour and lifting up loud voices against his trip.

The independent forces against imperialism and the anti-war peace forces will continue growing in strength in Asia and the aggressive plan of the U.S. imperialists to establish their domination over this area will meet a shameful fiasco. The U.S. imperialists should renounce their brigandish designs on Asia and withdraw their aggression forces from all parts of Asia and the Pacific including South Korea and Japan and stop aggression and intervention. The Asian people will build without fail an independent, peaceful and prosperous Asia free from imperialists' domination.

VRPR DISCUSSES REAGAN'S SOUTH KOREA VISIT

[Clandestine] Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Dialogue from program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [Announcer] With U.S. President Reagan's South Korean junket, which is slated for the middle of November, impending, voices opposing and rejecting his junket are rising among people at home and abroad. Now, we will discuss Reagan's South Korean junket and its purpose with Madam Yun Chong-won for a moment.

[Madam Yun] How are you?

[Announcer] I think that the Reagan's South Korean junket was officially announced at around the end of last June.

[Madam Yun] I understand that it was 27 June when Reagan's South Korean junket was officially announced by the U.S. and South Korean authorities. They announced that Reagan's junket would be made in the beginning of November, but, later, when opposition leader Aquino was killed in the Philippines and a strong anti-U.S. struggle took place in Southeast Asia, his junket to the Southeast Asian nations, including the Philippines, was cancelled. His junket was rearranged and it was decided that it would be made in the middle of November. At any rate, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is kicking up a racket to welcome its master Reagan as the greatest state guest.

[Announcer] Yes. Then, what is the purpose of U.S. President Reagan's visit to South Korea slated for the middle of November.

[Madam Yun] Yes. It seems that there are several reasons for it. In the same manner as all the South Korean junkets by previous U.S. presidents, first of all, Reagan's junket also seems to be aimed at coping with the crisis of their colonial rule and maintaining the falling puppet regime. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, the U.S. sordid colonial stooge and nation-seller group, is faced with a very acute political and economic crisis and social confusion. The ring is now the object of the unanimous denunciation and rejection from the people at home and abroad. Thus, with Reagan's junket impending, (?all our people) blew up the American Cultural Center in Taegu. Also, the students have waged a radical struggle against fascism and for democratization. Issuing a joint statement, former politicians, including former new Democratic Party President Mr Kim Yong-sam, raised the standard of revolt against Chon Tu-hwan. The national youth union for democratization movement, a new antigovernment organization led by students, has recently been formed. The anti-U.S., antifascist struggle is being waged more vigorously than ever before. In particular, the fact that the explosion in Burma was committed by Chon Tu-hwan himself with a view to diverting the attention of the fierce anti-U.S., antigovernment elsewhere and to breaking away from his political crisis has been widely known among the people.

Thus, Chon Tu-hwan is in great difficulties. Those within the ruling circles, too, are uneasy, while being reluctant to keep close terms with Chon Tu-hwan. Under these circumstances, Reagan's South Korean visit will breathe life into puppet Chon Tu-hwan. This means White House support for the fascist ruling system. Therefore, I think this is the reason our masses are desperately opposing Reagan's junket.

[Announcer] Yes. In another respect, I think that Reagan's junket is a splittist junket aimed at eternally dividing the Korean peninsula into two Korea. What is your idea?

[Madame Yun] I think it is correct of us to believe that his junket is clearly aimed at such a purpose, too. I think that the main purpose of Reagan's visit is to put the cloak of an independent nation on the Chon Tu-hwan regime. The Chon Tu-hwan regime is a model of a colonial puppet regime. In other words, it is the stooge of the White House who executes the U.S. aggressive strategy toward the Korean Peninsula and Asia. The United States has run wild very much in efforts to disguise the colonial puppet regime as an independent nation and to fabricate as if the South Korean puppet regime were an independent one. We believe that Reagan's forthcoming junket is one aimed at realizing such a purpose of the United States. Thus, Reagan's upcoming South Korean junket is aimed at giving international circles the image that South Korea is an independent nation by carrying on propaganda on the so-called independence of South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan regime's individuality and at making it a fait accompli that two countries exist on the Korean peninsula. Thus, the junket is aimed at perpetuating our country's division and maintaining their colonial rule. Therefore, Reagan's upcoming junket is a splittist one directly challenging the nation's long-cherished aspirations for our country's independent reunification.

[Announcer] Yes. By the way, as all of you know, among all successive presidents of the United States, Reagan is the most ruthless and wicked warmonger and an out-and-out anticommunist. Such a warmonger is going to come to South Korea. In every respect, I think that his visit is an ominous indication of war preparations. What do you think of it?

[Madam Yun] Yes. That is right. I think that Reagan's upcoming junket is a war junket aimed mainly at finally inspecting their preparations for a new war on the Korean peninsula and handing down new directives. Reagan was elected president in 1980 upholding the slogan for rebuilding a strong America. He has been running wild in building up military strength. In particular, as soon as he assumed power, Reagan held the so-called summit talks with cutthroat Chon Tu-hwan by inviting him to Washington. He nullified even the withdrawal plan, which had remained only in name up to then, and clamored about the eternal stationing of the U.S. forces in South Korea. Also, he reaffirmed his ambition to realize the eternal occupation of South Korea (?on the basis of) the defense commitment to South Korea. By directly linking South Korea with U.S. security, Reagan has been largely increasing the war capability and reinforcing the equipment of the U.S. forces in South Korea. Thus, as of the end of last March, the U.S. forces numbered 41,079 personnel, some 2,000 personnel more than in September of last year.

Saying that a second war on the Korean peninsula would be a nuclear one, Reagan is even trying to deploy neutron bombs in South Korea in which some 1,000 nuclear arms have already been deployed. By waging even the test nuclear war exercise against the North, like "Team Spirit", he has been putting spurs to the preparations for a nuclear war. How can we regard such a man's South Korean junket as routine?

[Announcer] You are right. According to the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK, during his junket, Reagan will reconfirm the defense commitment to South Korea and even inspect the DMZ along the foremost frontline. This enables us to guess the purpose of his junket.

[Madam Yun] In every respect, his junket bears close resemblance to the inspection of the 38th Parallel by Dulles, who visited South Korea in order to inspect final war preparations on the eve of provoking the Korean war in 1950. This is ominous. Before coming to South Korea, he is trying to put finishing touches on the work of military integration among the United States, Japan, and South Korea together with the Japanese reactionaries by stopping in Japan. This enables us to fully grasp the criminal nature of this junket.

[Announcer] So far, we have briefly examined U.S. President Reagan's junket and its purpose. What posture then should our people take in connection with Reagan's junket?

[Madam Yun] Reagan's junket might be good for Chon Tu-hwan, who makes a habit of the treason against the country and the people, but do more harm than good to our people. Thus, our people oppose and reject his junket. As the expression of their anti-U.S. opinion, they waged such a bold struggle as blowing up the American Cultural Center in Taegu. This is the expression of our people's anti-U.S. sentiments, showing that the anti-U.S. struggle is continuing to strenuously develop. The only things the United States has brought to us are the country's division, the ravages of war, and the imposed life of a colonial slave.

The policy toward South Korea since Reagan's inauguration has clearly shown that the United States is really the implacable enemy of our nation. Thus, I think that no matter how much the United States may try to act as if it were the friend of the South Korean people, no people will be cheated. Our people know well what Carter's junket brought before. After his visit, when excessive promises on human rights were made, fascist tyranny reached a climax in South Korea. And finally, the horrible incident of the massacre in Kwangju in May of 1980 took place. I think that Reagan's upcoming junket, too, will be much worse.

[Announcer] Yes. You are quite right. With no tricks will Reagan be able to cope with the crisis of colonial rule nor will he save the fate of the collapsing Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime. Our people will never tolerate for warmonger Reagan to come to South Korea in order to incite the Chon Tu-hwan bunch to a war of a northward invasion, fix the country's division, and to cope with the crisis of colonial rule. Holding high the anti-U.S. struggle banner which they have already upheld, they will fight strenuously. I really thank you for your good remarks.

[Madam Yun] Thank you.

RPR SLOGANS OPPOSING REAGAN'S VISIT DISCUSSED

SK010125 [Clandestine] Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Unattributed talk from the feature program "Our Party's Assertion"]

[Text] In this hour, we will explain two slogans: "We oppose Reagan's visit to South Korea with death-defying spirit," and "Let us overthrow Chon Tu-hwan who is trying to prolong the term of office by greeting master Reagan!"

In connection with the visit to South Korea by U.S. President Reagan, our RPR has adopted the slogan: "We oppose Reagan's visit to South Korea with death-defying spirit." This slogan is a very just demand which reflects the desire of the people to achieve independence, to oppose the U.S. occupation of South Korea, and to refuse to live under colonial rule.

Reagan is a war maniac who has behaved before the people with an absurd desire for dominating the world by pursuing a U.S. policy of strength. No sooner had Reagan occupied the White House, than he summoned murderous devil Chon Tu-hwan to Washington, praised the bestial, barbarous mass holocaust in Kwangju, and confirmed positive support.

Having cancelled the plan for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, he has clung to the cause of holding on to the Korean peninsula as a lasting colonial, military base for the United States and of turning this land into a nuclear war powderkeg. Because of the policy of the Reagan administration for aggression and war, the tyrannic colonial rule has assumed a much more cruel nature in this land; the work of perpetuating the division of the Korean peninsula has reached a much more grave phase; and the danger of a new nuclear war has increased to the extent of the eve of explosion.

There have never been such instances as witnessed in this land today when fascist tyranny has assumed a much more wicked nature, when military exercises have been accelerated with the aim of northward invasion and of a nuclear war, and when maneuvers to concoct two Koreas have been perversely carried out.

The war-oriented Korean policy of the Reagan administration for fascism and perpetual division is the source of all disasters which our people are now suffering. Reagan's visit to Seoul will never benefit our people. Reagan's visit to South Korea will be an aggressive junket designed to strengthen the fascist U.S. colonial rule over South Korea by reviving puppet Chon Tu-hwan, a pro-U.S. stooge who has been isolated at home and abroad and who is facing a crisis, and to hold on to this land as a lasting military base. This visit will be a war junket by a war maniac designed to impose war disasters on the Korean peninsula by accelerating the work of completing a tripartite South Korea-U.S.-Japan military alliance and by confirming and accelerating on the spot preparations for a nuclear war in South Korea.

If we allow Reagan to visit South Korea, it will bring about the disasters of a more severe colonial control, of fascist and tyrannic rule, of national division and of nuclear war. Our people should not overlook Reagan's visit to South Korea; they should struggle to resolutely check and to foil it. The struggle to oppose Reagan's visit to South Korea is part of a patriotic struggle to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification and is one of the pending tasks of our people in their struggle. Firmly uniting under an anti-U.S. banner of independence, the patriotic people of all walks of life should resolutely rise in the pannational struggle to oppose Reagan's visit to South Korea with a death-defying spirit.

Now, I would like to explain the slogan: "Let us overthrow Chon Tu-hwan who is trying to prolong the term of office by greeting master Reagan!" This slogan is a very just one reflecting the will and ardent desire of the patriotic people for opposing U.S. colonial control and the fascist, tyrannic rule by the Chon Tu-hwan ring and for achieving independence, democracy, and reunification.

As you know, while clamorously babbling about the attainment of social stability and public peace and order, puppet Chon Tu-hwan is eager to fan an anticommunist sentiment and has much more wickedly, barbarously suppressed democratic, patriotic forces to greet his master Reagan as the greatest state guest. This is a nation-selling treachery designed for a colonial puppet to serve his master and is an intolerable crime designed to achieve security for power by strangling democratic, patriotic forces which oppose and reject Reagan's visit to South Korea and by greeting a master.

The aim of the attempt of puppet Chon Tu-hwan to greet Reagan as the greatest state guest despite the objection and rejection of our people is to have his loyalty as a puppet in executing the U.S. policy for South Korea reconfirmed and to prolong his dirty life as much as possible by resorting to the strength of his master. As a matter of fact, the Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot survive even for a day without support from the United States.

Having been brought up in the bosom of the United States, pro-U.S. stooge and traitor Chon Tu-hwan has worn a presidential crown, masterminded by the United States and has maintained his lifeline, patronized by it.

The trend for opposing and rejecting traitor and murderous devil Chon Tu-hwan has become uncontrollable among the patriotic people of all walks of life, including patriotic youths and students, democrats and former politicians. In particular, since the explosion in Burma, voices of indignation and rejection against traitor Chon Tu-hwan have been raised at home and abroad. No doubt, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has been isolated and rejected at home and abroad, cannot survive from a political crisis without patronage and support from the United States. Therefore, the aim of the desperate attempt of traitor Chon Tu-hwan to greet Reagan is to maintain the rest of his dirty life and to prolong his term of office by suppressing an anti-imperialist uprising [panje ulgo].

Our people will never tolerate the treacherous attempt to greet Reagan, the ringleader of aggression and a war maniac, in seeking such an impure political aim. The patriotic people of all walks of life should more resolutely join the struggle to overthrow traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is trying to prolong the term of office by greeting his master Reagan.

Just as it did in the past, our RPR will vigorously wage an anti-Chon Tu-hwan, anti-fascist struggle with the patriotic people of all walks of life under an anti-U.S. banner of independence.

SOUTH PARTICIPATION IN U.S.-JAPAN EXERCISES SCORED

SK010825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA) -- Papers here today print commentaries assailing the plan of the South Korean puppet army to participate in Japan-U.S. joint military exercises in Japan. The author of NODONG SINMUN commentary says: On October 28 South Korean puppet Defence Minister Yun Song-min stated at the puppet National Assembly that the problem of participation of the South Korean puppet army in "U.S.-Japan joint military exercises" would be "examined" to strengthen the U.S.-Japan-South Korea "military cooperation system."

The "statement" of the puppet defence minister at the "National Assembly" openly disclosed the intention of the puppet clique to participate in U.S.-Japan joint military exercises in Japan and zealously work for the execution of the aggressive strategy of the U.S. imperialists for forming a U.S.-Japan-South Korea "joint front" against the Korean people and integrate the three-way military actions.

To complete the formation of a tripartite military alliance the U.S. imperialists are strengthening the military alliance of the United States and Japan, while fusing Japan and the South Korean puppets militarily to accelerate the military integration of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

The scheduled tour of Japan and South Korea by Reagan is chiefly aimed at carrying into effect this plan of the U.S. imperialists. It had this in mind when the foreign press said that during the scheduled trip of Reagan to Japan and South Korea "concrete steps for military cooperation" between the United States, Japan and South Korea would be discussed.

Actively following the aggressive strategy of U.S. imperialism, the Chon Tu-hwan group tries to realise its political ambition by offering South Korea as a scapegoat to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and leaving all the human and material resources of South Korea to the tender mercies of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries. If the South Korean puppet clique persists in despicable treacherous acts as a dual stooge of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries and acts indiscreetly as a servant of the aggressors in the provocation of new global war, it will get nothing but disgraceful destruction.

VRPR DENOUNCES CHON'S CALL FOR NATIONAL STRENGTH

SK020051 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Meeting athletes participating in the sports game of the academies of the three branches of the armed forces on 31 October and officers concerned, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, babbling about a fiction on the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, clamorously called for making efforts to foster as a whole national strength, including military capability, trying to justify his criminal maneuvers to accelerate war preparations on a full-fledged scale and revealing the hidden intention of fulfilling a wild desire for achieving reunification by winning over communists.

Driven into a corner with the revelation of the truth of the explosion in Rangoon, Burma, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, while spreading the theory on the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, has wickedly slandered North Korea to divert the attention of the people at home and abroad.

Whenever South Korea has faced serious crisis, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has talked of the non-existent threat of southward invasion, has kicked up anticommunist, anti-North rackets, and has zealously made war preparations. This is a chronic, stereotyped method. Instead of behaving sordidly, traitor Chon Tu-hwan should immediately resigned, taking responsibility for the explosion in Rangoon.

PRESS SILENCE IN SOUTH ON STUDENT ISSUE SCORED

SK020201 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Recently, the South Korean press has continued to make false reports so as to meet the requirements of the administration authorities, covering up the truth to serve for the propaganda of the authorities.

As is widely known, the antigovernment struggle of the youths and students has been continuing amid the increased anti-U.S. and antigovernment spirits among the people. However, the press has not reported anything about this, ignoring the reality on this land. It is only running amok with the anticommunist and anti-North rackets as directed by the Chon Tu-hwan clique. This clearly shows that this land has been reduced to a wasteland without any press and that the press only serves for the propaganda of the authorities. Therefore, the patriotic masses from all walks of life raised their voices in stern denunciation and condemnation of the Chon Tu-hwan clique which turned this land into a wasteland without the press, calling for freedom of speech.

The voices of denunciation are resounding even from the interior of the National Assembly. In a speech during the interpellation in the National Assembly some time ago, DKP National Assemblyman O Hung-sok criticized the measures restricting the reports on labor movement and antigovernment gatherings, pointing out that the government placed the press under its strict control and is conducting press censorship.

This shows that South Korea is a place without any press, unseen in the history of the world. In particular, the distorted and false report on the recent incident in Burma shows what stage the South Korean press has reached.

After the explosion incident in Burma, the South Korean press is repeatedly making only false reports, distorting and concealing the truth, and slanderous propaganda to mislead public opinion at home and abroad in accordance with the Chon Tu-hwan clique's directive.

As directed by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the press reported without any foundation that the explosion incident in Burma was an act of the North and also first reported that the suspects arrested in Burma wore Burmese clothes. Later it reported that the clothes were a type that only special agents of the North wear, giving different reports in the morning and in the evening.

Thus, it repeatedly made various false reports in an attempt to mislead world public opinion.

The fact that the press is reporting only fabrication and falsehood, ridiculously distorting the truth, and turning black into white, is a mockery against our people and an intolerable criminal act.

The journalists should not remain trumpeters who sound only the tones directed by the Chon Tu-hwan clique. If the journalists become the (?supporters) of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, being afraid of its violence, they cannot avoid the stern judgment by history and the masses.

No matter how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan clique may repeat false and fabricated reporting, making the press its mouthpiece for propaganda, our masses will not be deceived by this and will fight indomitably for freedom of speech, for a democratic society, and for the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

VRPR ON ALLEGED RIFT BETWEEN CHON, NO TAE-U

SK010710 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] According to a source, the investigation and exposure of the Myongsong Group corruption had something to do with No Tae-u, former home affairs minister. According to the source, No Tae-u's followers in the Office of National Tax Administration secretly informed No Tae-u of the tax evasion of the Myongsong Group when No was home affairs minister, and No Tae-u secretly ordered a probe into it. Chongwadae, however, abruptly ordered the investigation to be stopped. After that, the rift between Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u started to become deep. The rift triggered the resignation of No Tae-u from his post of home affairs minister, and resulted in the exposure of the Myongsong Group incident.

PRAVDA CITED ON SOUTH'S MOBILIZATION EXERCISES

SK010615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0526 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper PRAVDA October 28 lashed at the war moves of the South Korean puppet clique in a commentary captioned "On Master's Order." Noting that the South Korean puppet regime has worked out a vast plan for the preparation of a new war, the paper says:

A strengthened war posture of the so-called "reserve forces" is foreseen. Measures are being taken to reorganise the South Korean economy into a wartime system. New weapons including tanks, military planes and missiles are being augmented both in quality and quantity. The militarisation of South Korea is gathering an unprecedented momentum. Armed provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea become frequent.

Where does the fierce bellicosity of the puppet dictator Chon Tu-hwan spring from? The reactionary "regime" of Seoul clanks weapons first of all in order to please and at a direct bidding of the U.S. Administration which escalates tension in the Far East, assigning the role of U.S. strategic staging area to South Korea. Not without reason did the dictator, in his bellicose outburst at the "National Assembly" blare that Seoul and Washington reached "a complete consensus" on the regional situation. With a green light from Washington, more frequent joint military exercises of the South Korean puppet army and the U.S. troops were declared.

The commentaries of the press of Asian countries directly point out that tension on the peninsula is being heightened literally under one's very eyes on the eve of the U.S. President's visit to Seoul. Having cast aside the camouflage, U.S. imperialism is openly creating yet another seat of tension alongside the explosive situation which has developed in the Middle East and in Central America.

PRC ARMY GROUP ENDS VISIT; ENVOY HOSTS PARTY

SK290433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA) -- Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea, arranged a banquet Friday evening at his embassy upon the conclusion of the visit to Korea by the Political Workers' delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Paek Hak-nim, Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Yun Chi-ho, Major General of the KPA O Kyong-hun and other generals and officers of the KPA.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Gan Wei-han, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, secretary of the Committee for Discipline Inspection of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and first deputy director of the General Political Department of the CPLA.

Head of the delegation Gan Wei-han spoke at the banquet.

Noting that busy as he was, the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song found precious time to receive the entire members of the delegation, he said: This is an honour to us.

He said: The Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have registered brilliant successes in socialist construction with their own efforts and have opened a broad vista for attaining the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction.

Noting that the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song put forward just and reasonable proposals for realizing national reunification at an early date, he stressed that these proposals enjoy the support of the world's peace-loving people.

Noting that the heroic Korean People's Army has achieved great successes in carrying out glorious tasks given by President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea, he said that the officers and men of the People's Army have high political readiness, excellent military technique, strict organisational discipline and staunch fighting spirit.

He stated that the KPA is a modernized revolutionary army which is not inferior in any respect. He declared that the friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples which was forged with blood in the flames of the protracted struggle against the common enemy is indestructible and will continually strengthen and develop in the future.

Lt. General of the KPA Yun Chi-ho spoke next. We hope that the brotherly Chinese people and soldiers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army will always advance triumphantly under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and that China will grow stronger and prosper daily, he said.

He stressed: Upholding the lofty intention of the great leader and the glorious party centre to constantly develop the friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and China, we will fight in the future, too, side by side with the fraternal Chinese people invariably on the road of the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, no matter what storm and trial may come.

The Korea-China friendship which is constantly developing and strengthening on the basis of the exceptionally deep intimacy between the party and government leaders of the two countries is indestructible and will be everlasting alongside the rivers and mountains of the two countries.

The attendants of the banquet raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

PRC MEDIA CITED REPORTING KIM IL-SONG TALK

SK311719 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1662 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA) -- Chinese mass media reported "On the Korean People's Struggle To Apply the Chuche Idea", a talk of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to a delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru on a visit to our country.

Under the headline "Korean NODONG SINMUN Publishes Talk of President Kim Il-song. The North Side of Korea Has No Intention to 'Invade The South'", PEOPLE'S DAILY October 30 says:

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president, reiterated that the North side of Korea will not "invade the South" and the Korean people will reunify their country in a peaceful way by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

He further said: The United States is working to continue its military occupation of South Korea under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" from the North. The U.S. Congress is clamouring that there is a danger of "southward invasion" because the military forces of North Korea are stronger than those of South Korea. But this is a lie to mislead the people around the world. We have already made it clear more than once that we will not "invade the South". We do not want to get the existing buildings destroyed in war. Our people want peace, not war.

He said: "Even after the reunification Korea will not invade other countries or menace the surrounding nations. Saying that the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea put forward a new proposal for national reunification to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, he pointed out that the new proposal is intended to reunify the country by founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the social system existing in the North and the South of Korea are left as they are, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

He stressed that the DCRK should become not a satellite of any country but a completely independent and sovereign state, a non-aligned nation which will not rely on any external forces.

He further said: What is important in reunifying our country is to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and force U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea. If the Americans conclude a peace agreement with us and withdraw from South Korea, the Korean people will be able to reunify the country peacefully by their own efforts.

Referring to the international problems, Comrade Kim Il-song stressed the need to realise the South-South cooperation. He said that to realise the South-South cooperation is necessary for achieving economic independence through the building of independent national economies. As the Third World countries, he said, have more than one or two useful techniques and experiences and have laid definite economic foundations, they will be able to realise the South-South cooperation.

The gist of the talk of the great leader was reported by XINHUA October 29 and Radio Beijing October 30.

DEPARTING DPRK ENVOY CALLS ON PRC'S WU XUEQIAN

SK020507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing November 1 (KCNA) -- Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su paid a farewell call on Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister of China, in Beijing on October 31. Present on the occasion were personages concerned of the Foreign Ministry of China. A talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

POWER DELEGATION IN PRC CALLS ON LI PENG

SK021010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing November 1 (KCNA) -- Li Peng, vice-premier of the State Council of China, met with the delegation of the Korean side to the Council of the Korea-China Amnok River Hydraulic Power Company headed by its director, Yi Chong-song, vice-minister of power industry, attending the 36th council meeting at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on October 31. Present there were Li Diageng, vice-minister of water conservancy and power and director of the Chinese side of the Council, and other personages concerned. Also present was Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CUBAN TRADE MINISTER CABRISAS RUIZ VISITS

Meeting With Yi Chong-ok

SK010416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, met and had a friendly conversation with Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, Cuban external trade minister, and his party on October 31. Present on the occasion were Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, and Ricardo Danza Sigas, Cuban ambassador to Korea.

Cuban Embassy Reception

SK010819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA) -- Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, minister of external trade of the Republic of Cuba, hosted a reception at the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang on the evening of October 31 upon the conclusion of his visit to our country.

Invited to the reception were Choe Chong-kun, minister, and Yi Song-nok, vice-minister, of foreign trade, and other personages concerned. On hand were the party of the Cuban Ambassador to our country, Ricardo Danza Sigas and his Embassy officials.

Speeches were made at the reception by Minister of External Trade Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz and Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution.

Minister's Departure

SK020436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA) -- Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, minister of external trade of the Republic of Cuba, and his party left here on November 1 by plane. The guests were seen off at the airport by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun and Cuban Ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas.

BRIEFS

PRC DELEGATION DEPARTS -- Pyongyang October 16 -- A Korean trade union delegation headed by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, to visit Syria and Bulgaria, and a delegation of NODONG SINMUN to visit Bulgaria left Pyongyang on October 15. The second Chinese friendship visiting group headed by Chen Bing, chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, left here for home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 16 Oct 83 SK]

HUNGARIAN INTERIOR MINISTRY DELEGATION -- Pyongyang October 17 -- The delegation of the Ministry of Interior of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by its Minister Istvan Horvath left here for home on October 16. It was seen off at the airport by Yi Chin-su, minister, and Chae Mun-tok, vice-minister of public security, and other personages concerned, Hungarian Ambassador Sandor Etre and his embassy officials, and Mongolian Ambassador Tsebeengombyn Demiddagba to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 16 Oct 83 SK]

ASIA MUSIC ROSTRUM DELEGATES -- Pyongyang October 20 -- The radio and television broadcasting delegation of Afghanistan, the musicians delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the delegate of the International Music Council and International Council of Traditional Music, the delegate of the Secretariat of the International Music Council and the delegate of the International Musicological Society left Pyongyang by air on October 19 after participating in the sixth Asia music rostrum and symposium. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 19 Oct 83 SK]

EDUCATION DELEGATION TO CUBA -- Pyongyang October 20 -- An educational delegation of our country headed by Hwang Sun-myong, minister of general education, left Pyongyang for Cuba on October 19 by air to attend a conference of educational ministers of socialist countries. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Chairman of the Education Commission Yi Tai-Kyun and Cuban Ambassador to our country Ricardo Danza Sigas. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 19 Oct 83 SK]

MINISTER SAYS REAGAN'S VISIT REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT

SK020210 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong said yesterday U.S. President Ronald Reagan's forthcoming visit to Seoul is "an eloquent reaffirmation" of U.S. commitment to the defense of Korea and that peace and security of Northeast Asia are "inseparable from the credible resolve and capabilities of the United States to uphold that commitment."

Addressing the participants in the second conference of Northeast Asian security, he said the Korean peninsula is one of the "most crisis-prone regions in the world." The foreign minister hosted a dinner at the Hotel Shilla for the Korean and U.S. scholars and specialists attending the meeting. "The vital interests of the world's four powers are intersected and intermingled there and relations among them are in flux," he said. "So are the triangular relations among the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and North Korea."

The three-day security conference, cosponsored by the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Honolulu-based Pacific Forum, will study prospective political situations on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia in the 1980's. "The North Korean communists seek the communication of the whole of Korea by all means, and this has been a central factor in the justifiability of the Korean peninsula," Yi said.

Referring to the North Korean bomb attack in Rangoon during the state visit of President Chun Tu-hwan, he said it was tantamount to a declaration of war against the Republic of Korea. "Coming in the wake of the KAL incident, it was a stern reminder of dangers and threats faced by my country," he said. "It is no accident that, of the three recent international acts of violence that could have been sufficient causes of war in earlier days, two were directed against my country."

He said these adversities have only hardened the unity and resolve of the government and people of the Republic of Korea. "Crises and hardships have often brought forth the best qualities of our people." "It is our paramount duty to contribute to promoting peace and stability in Northeast Asia," he said. "If we were able to draw useful lessons from the recent tragedies and succeed in making the fragile peace more secure, the suffering of our people would not be in vain," he said.

Today and tomorrow, the participants will read their papers and discuss the themes of four power relations: relations among Korea, the United States and Japan; relations among North Korea and its communist allies and Korean-U.S. relations.

The first security conference was held in Washington under the general theme of "Northeast Asia in the 1980's: Challenge and Opportunity" in July last year.

FOREIGN MINISTER YI DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY

SK020139 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Nov 83 p 1

[By Yun Chang-chung]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong has said that the recent issuance from Beijing of entry visas for Korean officials and scholars can be considered a good sign of the nation's open-door diplomatic efforts. However, he said it can't be thought of as a change in Beijing's basic policy toward the republic.

In response to a questionnaire prepared by THE KOREA TIMES, the 62-year-old minister also said he welcomes his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe's recent remarks that Japan was willing to help in Korea's diplomatic approach to the non-aligned and the communist nations.

Following are Minister Yi's answers to a series of questions.

Q: Please state the significance of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Seoul trip scheduled for Nov. 12-14.

A: The visit will make a great contribution to the stability of the situation on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia by demonstrating the strong security cooperation between the Republic of Korea and the United States when confronted by the savagery of the Soviet Union and the adventurism of the North Korean communists. His upcoming visit to Korea and Japan will renew the recognition of the importance of the Asia-Pacific region, including Korea, in the international political and economic context. His Seoul visit in the first year of the second century of Korea-U.S. diplomatic ties and on the thirtieth anniversary of the Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty will make closer the traditional ties and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Q: Can you speak of the U.S. decision to allow American diplomats overseas to conduct dialogues with North Korean diplomats?

A: The United States Government has made it clear that the minor procedural revision in its guidance on contacts between United States diplomats and North Korean officials does not presuppose any substantial change in its policy toward North Korea.

Q: In the wake of the Soviet shooting down a KAL airliner, what is your evaluation of the future of the so-called "Nordpolitik" that has been ostensibly pursued?

A: Following the foreign policy statement for peace and unification on June 23, 1973, which has been called the Republic of Korea's open door policy, the government has been pursuing the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. But, so far, there has not been any noticeable change in their basic attitude toward our country due to their relations with North Korea. Since the tragic KAL incident, which greatly shocked our people, the government has been prudently dealing with the question of interchanges with Moscow, closely observing its attitude in their handling of the aftermath of the incident, in particular, our basic demands to the Soviets. With East European countries, the government will maintain and continue its policy of interchanges in the fields of culture, science, sports and trade.

Q: The world situation is increasingly volatile, which is well manifested in the recent Beirut bombing. What do you think the nation's foreign policy direction should be to get along in the precarious international situation?

A: It is deplorable that this cowardly and wanton act of terrorism was committed against the peace-keeping forces in Lebanon. This barbaric act of terrorism must be strongly condemned as a serious challenge to the earnest efforts of the United States and other free nations to secure peace in Lebanon. It is our firm belief that all international disputes should be settled not by force but through peaceful negotiation. Based on this belief, the government previously stated that the military action of foreign troops stationing illegitimately in Lebanon was to seriously encroach upon Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, that it could not be justified by international law, and that all parties to the conflict had to cease immediately and simultaneously all military activities among themselves.

Q: Do you have anything which you really want to do while in office as foreign minister?

A: As all of us are well aware, the world incessantly witnesses serious challenges to respond to and imminent problems to solve which either directly or indirectly affect the security and prosperity of our country. I believe that our current diplomatic apparatus has a lot of merit in coping with such challenges and problems, and therefore I don't have in mind anything dramatic or sensational upon assumption of the office of foreign minister. I'd like to do my best to continuously rationalize our diplomatic approaches and improve our diplomatic system to meet various international challenges and problems, benefiting from the international standing which we have so far achieved.

Q: Recently, Beijing authorities have admitted Korean officials and scholars to various conferences being held in China. Do you think it is a sign of change in Beijing's policy to South Korea?

A: China's recent admission of Korean officials is considered significant in that it could favorably affect our efforts for the improvement of relations with China in non-political fields. However, it cannot be regarded as a change of China's basic policy toward the Republic of Korea. China has not indicated any change of its existing stand of supporting North Korea in the Korean peninsula. Fundamental change of such a position is yet to be seen.

Q: Recently, Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe was quoted as having said Japan was willing to play a bridge role for Korea's diplomatic approach to the nonaligned nations and the communist nations. What do you think of the remark?

A: We are well aware that Japan has deep concern over the situation of the Korean peninsula in that Korea-Japan relations are stronger than they have been in years. And Japan is known to have supported our open-door policy for peace and unification since it was adopted by our government. It would thus be desirable and possible for Japan to play a role for Korea's diplomatic approach to the nonaligned nations and the communist nations. From this point of view, we welcome Foreign Minister Abe's remarks because they could be considered as a continuation of Japan's consistent policy to make contribution to the relaxation of tension and the establishment of peace in the Korean peninsula.

TERRORISM DURING REAGAN VISIT WARNED AGAINST

SK010453 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 31 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Rampancy of International Terrorism: Watertight Vigilance Is Urged Against the North Koreans Puppets' Export of the Revolution of Violence"]

[Text] As it has become clear that the bomb blast at the national cemetery of Burma was committed by terrorists of the North Korean puppets, Pyongyang is now being further recognized as the hotbed of international terrorism. Nevertheless, the North Korean puppets are continuing to insist that they have nothing to do with the blast, and are hell-bent in exploiting the incident in propaganda against us. The farfetched lies that the North Korean agents who were captured as criminals of the bomb blast have spouted to conceal their identities show the despicableness of the stereotyped disguise of the North Korean puppets. The North Korean puppets are shameless enough to shirk the responsibility for the horrible tragedy of the fratricidal Korean war that they launched in 1950.

What is even more astonishing is the report on the plot that they are hatching for another Rangoon-style terrorism during U.S. President Reagan's upcoming visit to Seoul in mid-November. According to TONGIL ILBO, the paper of Korean residents in Japan, they are scheming to make the shocking plot to appear to have been hatched in South Korea.

When we take into consideration the true color of the North Korean puppets who have been branded as heinous international terrorists, we can imagine that they are hatching such a plot. By the fact that 24 North Korean agents sheltered themselves in the Soviet Embassy in Grenada, we can also realize the rampage of the North Korean puppets in helping the revolution of violence abroad. Since 10 years ago, they have taken the lead in international terrorism on the pretext of export of the revolution of violence and the support for the movement against imperialism and for national liberation.

As to the way of supporting, the North Korea puppets have two ways. They either send their guerrilla experts to the countries concerned for on-the-spot training and guidance or invite foreign guerrillas for training in North Korea.

With regard to what they have done in the training of foreign guerrillas in North Korea, during the period of 1966 through 1971, they have trained some 1,300 anti-government guerrillas of Central and South America, such as Guatemala, Uruguay, Chile, and Bolivia, and some 700 of those from 17 countries of Africa and Middle East, such as Chad, Syria, Angola, and Iraq. Having returned to their countries after training in North Korea, these guerrillas are now being engaged on various urban guerrilla activities such as assassination, destruction through bombing, arson, and murder. It has also been disclosed many times that, after entering the 1980's, the North Korean puppets have recklessly sought international terrorism for killing personages and other objectives through the exploitation of the subversive Korean organizations and mafia in Japan, Canada, and the United States.

Even toward those distant Middle East and African countries such as Libya, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Zaire, and Tanzania, the North Korean puppets' terror export is continuing. Of course, the North Korean puppets have their own objectives of the terror export. Their objectives are the unification of Korea through the communization of the South, and contribution to world revolution, i.e., to bring the whole world under the control of communists. We think that the North Korean puppets' growing export of violence could be regarded as a warning for their completion of war preparations. They do not care where or when they commit violence, because they think that violence is only revolutionary strategy for the unification of the country through the communization of the South.

Despite our proposals for dialogue and efforts for the peaceful unification of the country, we see in the North Korea puppet group a model of outrageousness and terrorism among communist regimes. This shows us to what degree we must be watchful against communism. We must further strengthen our special alert posture for the impending U.S. President Reagan's visit and our defense posture to thwart the North Korean puppets' vicious terrorism to hamper our international events in 1986 and 1988.

FURTHER ON MAEDA'S REMARKS ON JAPAN-N. KOREA TIES

SK020203 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (Special) -- Japanese Ambassador to Seoul Toshikazu Maeda said Tuesday that Burma will have to consider severing relations with North Korea if Pyongyang is proved to have been responsible for the bomb explosion in Rangoon last month.

In an interview with the SANKEI SHIMBUN, Maeda said Burma will have to study various countermeasures proposed by the Seoul government against North Korea including the severance of diplomatic relations in case it announces North Korea involvement.

According to the Japanese daily, Maeda said Japan, too, can possibly take measures against Pyongyang. Visiting Tokyo to attend a conference of mission chiefs, Maeda was quoted as saying Japan will have to give all its support to the Korean people to assuage their anger over the bombing attack. The anger of the Korean people has calmed down following President Chon Tu-hwan's appeal for restraint and patience, Maeda said.

Economic management in Korea has not been affected by the incident and composure is restored, he said.

EDUCATION MINISTER, OTHERS TESTIFY IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SK010020 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Minister of Education Kwon I-hyok said yesterday the administration has at present no plan to "affirmatively" consider the question of reinstating college students expelled from their schools in connection with campus unrest. In answering questions at a full National Assembly session, he reasoned that reinstatement of former students, mostly "radicals," could hamper the creation of a stable academic climate.

From the view point of preserving campus stability, he stressed, the question of readmitting those students into their schools should be given thorough consideration. He, nonetheless, said that many of those faculty members who had been forced out of their posts are now allowed to return to the campus.

Kwon, former president of Seoul National University, said that college students are now engaged in normal extraschool activities "freely within the bounds of school regulations." He said that a stable atmosphere for serious study is being established.

To date, Minister Kwon said, campus disturbances have been confined to a "small number" of students in some universities and colleges. "A great majority of students" have stayed away from demonstrations in a fresh campus melee," he emphasized. Demonstrators, for the most part, were found to have poor academic performance or expelled from their schools, he said. Some of their slogans were similar to those used by communist North Korea, he said. As such, he said, the government has little choice but to deal sternly with those who destroy campus stability and order.

He said his ministry will stick to the controversial graduation quota system, which he said has significantly contributed to creating a more equitable campus climate. This plan by which a certain percentage of students is weeded out has recently undergone drastic revision.

Also testifying before the plenary session, Prime Minister Chin I-chong said he could find no fault in the recent purchase of subway cars by the Seoul municipal government from England. He said the Pusan city administration has signed contracts with Japan's Marubeni Co. to purchase subway cars at \$435,000 each, while the Seoul city government has spent \$808,000 each. Chin, however, said Marubeni's car prices were a result of "dumping practices." Subway cars in many major foreign cities are priced at \$845,000 to \$1,227,000 apiece, the premier said. Seoul's purchase of subway cars, he noted, was made through an "open, international bidding." Those cars bought from Britain, he said, are of superior quality.

Justice Minister Pae Myong-in testified he will see to it that the prosecution shun arrests of criminal suspects for extensive interrogation. The number of arrests by the prosecution decreases every year, said Pae in response of an opposition lawmaker's allegation that violations of human rights of suspects are "frequent."

Minister of Culture and Information Yi Chin-hui said he believes that the nation's news organizations are now doing their "mission" properly. Since such organizations have an important role to play in materializing a unity between the government and the people, he disclosed that the administration simply "cooperates and consults with them."

Referring to religious affairs, the culture-information minister said: "It is high time for us to create an advanced Korea. We expect religions to play anew a great role in achieving the goal." He said the government will continue to guarantee the freedom of missionary work and spare no effort in offering necessary support to churches and other religious organizations. Ruling and opposition lawmakers called for expansion of public investment in national education and a removal of "unwholesome" social factors including "malicious" rumors and corrupt banking practices as the parliamentary interpellation entered its fifth day.

An opposition lawmaker took issue with what he regards as "exorbitant prices in foreign-made subway cars while another legislator spoke about the "campus unrest" and juvenile delinquency.

Nam Chae-tu of the ruling Democratic Justice Party said that the educational reality of today is "gloomy." "Looking squarely at our educational realities," he said, "I arrive at the conclusion that national education is shaken at the foundation, while suffering from popular distrust in it." He demanded that both public and private investment in education be enlarged. The quality of such investment is some thing which should undergo improvements, he alleged.

He pointed out that a total of 60 billion won is put aside for an expansion of public college facilities next year, though a "negligible" amount will be used for recruitment of college faculty members. Nam also called for enlarging financial assistance to privately-run schools by the government.

BRIEFS

NAM TOK-U NEW KTA HEAD -- Seoul, Oct. 24 -- Nam Tok-u, former prime minister and a leading economist, has been designated as chairman of the Korean Traders Association, it was learned Monday. Nam succeeds Sin Pyong-hyon, who was named the deputy prime minister-economic planning minister in the Oct. 14 Cabinet reshuffle. The KTA will hold an extraordinary general meeting Oct. 31 to endorse Nam as its new chairman. The 59-year-old Nam was the architect of the rapid growth of the Korean economy in the 1970's when he served as finance minister, deputy prime minister-economic planning minister, and the presidential special adviser for economic affairs. He also served as South Korea's prime minister between 1980 and 1982. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0921 GMT 24 Oct 83 SK]

NEW VENEZUELAN, LIBERIAN ENVOYS -- Seoul, Oct 26 -- New Venezuelan Ambassador to South Korea Alvaro Ramon Barrios Baptista and new Liberian Ambassador Cyrenius Nyen Forth presented their credentials to President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday. Barrios Baptista succeeds Jesus Maria Ponce. Forth replaces C. Ansumana Cooper, a Liberian ambassador to Japan, who has concurrently served as Liberian envoy to South Korea. Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong was present at the Chongwadae presidential mansion for the presentation. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 26 Oct 83 SK]

TSEDENBAL CONDOLENCES TO CASTRO ON GRENADA

OW011023 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1520 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 October (MONTSAME) -- Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, sent a telegram today to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. The full text of the telegram follows:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro: We learned with profound sorrow that Cuban specialists who were rendering internationalist assistance in constructing a new life in Grenada, fell at the hands of troops of the U.S. interventionists and their henchmen who committed piratical aggression against sovereign and independent Grenada.

Specialists of socialist Cuba have shown a bright example of genuine courage and heroism in unequal defensive battles with the interventionists.

Sharing feelings of deep sorrow with the working people of Cuba, on behalf of the MPR Government, all the Mongolian people, and on my own behalf, we convey to you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, and through you to the Government of the Republic of Cuba and all Cuban people our deepest condolences. We ask you to convey our sincere sympathy to the families and relatives of the fallen.

Honoring the memory of the fallen Cuban internationalists, we again reaffirm our steadfast solidarity with the heroic Cuban people in their struggle for the triumph of the great ideals of socialism, peace, and international security.

The just cause of peoples struggling for peace, freedom and social progress is invincible.

TSEDENBAL RECEIVES USSR'S KAPITSA 27 OCT

OW281808 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1737 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 28. (MONTSAME) -- General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) Central Committee, chairman of the Great Peoples Hural of the MPR Yu. Tsedenbal received on October 27 M.S. Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister of the USSR who is on a visit to the M.P.R. at the invitation of the MPR Foreign Ministry.

TSEDENBAL AWARDS MEDAL TO USSR JOURNALIST

OW291319 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1738 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 28 (MONTSAME) -- The same day [27 October], Yu. Tsedenbal received A.S. Vishnyakov, editor-in-chief of the magazine POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE -- POLITICAL SELF-EDUCATION -- an organ of the CPSU Central Committee.

He is on a visit to the MPR in line with the plan of inter-party cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU. Yu. Tsedenbal presented A.S. Vishnyakov with the medal "60 Years of the Mongolian People's Revolution."

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON UN DECISION

BK281319 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 28 -- This is a statement released by the P.R.K. Foreign Ministry Friday on the U.N. voting on the so-called "Kampuchean problem."

The 38th U.N. General Assembly has adopted a resolution on the so-called "Kampuchean problem." The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea deems it necessary to declare the following:

1. For 38 years the United Nations failed to play any role in the face of barbarous imperialist aggressions against the three Indochinese countries. From 1975 to 1979 it was indifferent to the grave danger of genocide which was drowning Kampuchea in blood and tears for five years. Now that organization, abandoning the manner of defence of human rights, has recognized the band of Pol Pot criminals. These sad facts were realistically revealed by the U.N. secretary-general who said in his 1983 report that this had been a year of deception for all those who believed that the United Nations was the best instrument to achieve peace, stability and justice. So it is certain that the erroneous resolution adopted by the United Nations on the so-called "Kampuchean problem" will have no value at all.

2. To settle problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, to which the People's Republic of Kampuchea belongs, an end must be put to the expansionist, hegemonistic policy of Beijing which, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries in Thailand, is making use of disbanded Polpotists to oppose the three Indochinese countries. In such a situation, the only correct way leading to peace and stability in Southeast Asia will be a dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries on the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference by outsiders, as provided by the resolution of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit.

3. The four points advanced by the foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the 38th U.N. General Assembly reaffirmed the consistent stand of the three Indochinese countries. The P.R.K., together with the S.R.V. and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, firmly rejects all resolutions which cannot guarantee an end to all threats of aggression against the three Indochinese countries, and which cannot ensure the independence and sovereignty of all the countries in this region.

4. History of international relations since the end of World War (2) up to now shows that many important international problems have been settled outside the United Nations. This organization will not have any role to play in settling the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia where the P.R.K. is situated, unless it desists from recognizing the Pol Pot clique of genocide criminals now hiding behind the signboard of the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." The United Nations must promptly expel this band of murderers guilty of massacres of their own people, and must stop at once all "humanitarian aid" to these genocide criminals, who keep committing crimes against the survivors of genocide.

VODK REPORTS ON UN DECISION TO RECOGNIZE CGDK

BK290246 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] On 27 October, the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, after a 3-day debate on the Kampuchean situation, voted with an overwhelming majority -- 105 against 23 -- to adopt the resolution calling for the unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea and respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination without outside interference.

This is the fifth time during the 5 years of Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Kampuchea that the UN General Assembly has voted to adopt a resolution -- with an overwhelming majority -- demanding that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

This decision by the 38th UN General Assembly once again clearly shows the determination and the firm and constant stand of all peace- and justice-loving forces the world over to oppose the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy act of aggression in Kampuchea which insolently and savagely violated the principles of international law and the UN Charter.

Commentary Hails Decision

BK291219 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Station commentary: "The Struggle of the Kampuchean People, Democratic Kampuchean National Army and Guerrillas, and the CGDK Has Received Wider and Greater Sympathy and Assistance and Support From the World Community"]

[Text] Our Kampuchean people, Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and our CGDK, through resolute patriotic spirit, have braved all kinds of obstacles to fight against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, territorial annexationists, and race exterminators for almost 5 years now.

Thanks to the efforts to fight in pools of blood and the heroism and bravery of our Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas over the past almost 5 years, our Kampuchean nation, people, and race have survived to this day. This sacrifice, in fact, has contributed to checking the danger of the Vietnamese-Soviet aggressive and expansionist strategy and defending peace, stability, and security in Southeast Asia. Peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries the world over clearly realize the important role of the struggle being waged by the Kampuchean people, Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and our CGDK. That is why they have made efforts to actively and constantly provide all kinds of assistance and support for us to wage a more vigorous and effective struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and to be in a position to deal them successive defeats, bringing them from the 1979 situation which they were boastful to the present situation in which they are being bogged down and completely in a total impasse.

At the UN General Assembly in particular, peace- and justice-loving forces have united and formed an international front to firmly support and assist our Kampuchean people's struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' act of aggression and race extermination in Kampuchea. The world community has united and formed a bastion to help safeguard Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity by voting in support of Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate and rightful seat in the United Nations and to adopt the UN General Assembly resolution -- with an increasing majority of voices -- demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. At this year's UN General Assembly, the world community's support and assistance for the Kampuchean people's just struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors has been more vigorous than in previous years to the point that when the UN General Assembly met to examine credentials, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet masters did not even dare raise any objections to our Democratic Kampuchea's credentials.

Subsequently, the plenary session of the UN General Assembly decided to accept and continue to recognize Democratic Kampuchea's credentials and seat as the only legitimate and rightful representative of Kampuchea in the United Nations without even voting. This clearly shows the vigorous and wide support and assistance of the world community for our Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. It also shows our Democratic Kampuchea's identity and the increasing political position of our CGDK in the international arena.

As Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali said, the 38th UN General Assembly's decision on the question of Democratic Kampuchea's seat clearly shows that in 1983, the world community has provided more vigorous support and assistance to the CGDK than in previous years in the struggle to defend Kampuchea's independence and the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination.

As pointed out in the statement of the Singaporean Foreign Ministry, the UN General Assembly's decision to continue to recognize Democratic Kampuchea's seat this time clearly shows the undeniable support of world community for the CGDK. As pointed out by Malaysian newspaper NANYANG SIAN PAU in its 23 October editorial, the UN General Assembly's decision to continue to recognize Democratic Kampuchea's seat without a vote confirms the increasing political position of Democratic Kampuchea and the CGDK which have been receiving increasing support, assistance, and recognition from the world community.

This is a serious defeat for the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors who have made efforts to carry out deceitful diplomatic maneuvers and all kinds of tricks in an attempt to disclaim and break the CGDK and the international front which supports and assists the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

To be worthy of the world community's noble support and assistance, the entire Kampuchean people, Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and our CGDK pledge to continue to endure all kinds of hardship, brave all kinds of difficulties, dare to sacrifice everything, and hold aloft the banner of struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are forced to abide by and implement the UN General Assembly resolutions by withdrawing all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

Through this struggle to defend and safeguard the Kampuchea nation and race, our nation and people firmly believe that we are reasonably contributing to defending peace, stability, and security in Southeast Asia as well as the world.

CGDK NOMINATES BUOR HELL ACTING DEFENSE CHIEF

BK020209 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Nov 83 p 6

[Text] Buor Hell, a Cabinet member in the Khmer resistance coalition government, will be made acting defense minister in the Kampuchean coalition, and Gen Teap Ben, chief-of-staff of the Sihanoukist army, will concurrently hold the post of acting commander-in-chief, when Gen In Tam leaves for Paris to undergo surgery, an informed source told THE NATION REVIEW yesterday.

The source said the date of Gen In Tam's departure for Paris was not yet fixed. The right-hand man of Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk is now inside Kampuchea after receiving treatment for kidney stones at a Bangkok hospital.

"His disease is not serious, but the doctors advised him to undergo surgery in Paris," said the source, who asked not to be identified.

During Gen In Tam's absence for medical treatment in Paris, the coalition's defence portfolio, held by the prince's FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] movement, will be entrusted to Buor Hell, now a Cabinet member in charge of economic affairs.

VISITING CUBAN DELEGATION DISCUSSES GRENADA

BK020419 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] A delegation of the Foreign Relations Ministry of the Republic of Cuba led by Foreign Relations Vice Minister Pelegrin Torras de la Luz arrived in Vientiane at noon on 1 November for a 3-day official visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] at an invitation of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry. The delegation was welcomed upon its arrival at Wattai Airport by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Souban Salitthilat and a number of high-ranking cadres concerned. Luis Reyes Mas, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Laos, was also on hand to greet the delegation at the airport.

Later, in the afternoon of the same day, a delegation of the Lao Foreign Affairs Ministry led by Deputy Minister Souban Salitthilat held talks with the Cuban Foreign Relations Ministry delegation led by Pelegrin Torras de la Luz at the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Vientiane. During the talks, the Cuban side informed the Lao side of the details on the tense situation in Central America and the Caribbean region, in particular on the U.S. Government's preparations for aggression and the U.S. dispatch of troops to Grenada to occupy that country on the pretext of protecting the lives and property of American nationals. The U.S. Government has also accused Cuba of sending troops and military equipment to be stationed in that island. However, such groundless accusation has been accepted only by the U.S. Government and governments of U.S.-lackey countries. Everyone is aware that all 784 Cuban nationals, including women, in that island are civilians who have stayed there for the purpose of cooperation in many fields between the two countries. There are less than 50 Cuban military cadres in Grenada. These Cuban cadres have helped the Bishop government fulfill the task of consolidating its army. The Cuban vice minister of foreign relations reiterated that no matter whatever reason the United States has used, the whole world has come to understand the true situation and has strongly condemned the United States in connection with this issue. He also informed the Lao side of the problem of tense situation in Central America and the Caribbean region. He said: The Reagan government can also invade other progressive countries in the region, including Cuba.

The Cuban vice minister further informed the Lao side of the entire Cuban people's determination and preparedness to confront any eventualities that might be created by the U.S. imperialists. He expressed his conviction that should the U.S. imperialists adventurously carry out the aggressive schemes, they will certainly suffer very painful defeats.

The Lao side voiced full support for the thoroughly resolute, firm, and revolutionary attitude of Cuba and expressed the conviction that the various socialist and nonaligned countries, together with peace-loving nations throughout the world, will stand by the side of the Grenadian and Cuban peoples as well as progressive people in Latin America and the Caribbean region.

The meeting proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere. Cuban Ambassador Luis Reyes Mas also participated in the meeting on this occasion.

In the evening of the same day, the Lao Foreign Affairs Ministry organized a banquet in honor of the Cuban delegation. The banquet was attended by many Lao dignitaries.

YOUTH UNION MARKS KOMSOMOL ANNIVERSARY

BK311122 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Vientiane, October 31 (KPL) -- The Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYO], on October 29, held here a rally marking the 65th founding anniversary of the All-Union Leninist Communist [Youth] League (Komsomol) of the Soviet Union.

In his speech delivered at the rally, Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the party CC, first secretary of the Executive Committee of the LPRYU, pointed out the significant successes of the Komsomol, formed by the great Lenin and Bolsheviks Communist Party, in the struggle for defence of motherland and for the construction of the world's first socialist state. Until now, he said, the Komsomol has become the firm core of the Communist Party and of the Soviet people in all domains of revolutionary tasks. T. Khaikhamphithoun, furthermore, highlighted the long-existing friendship and solidarity between the youth organizations of the two countries. He also expressed deep gratitude to the Komsomol for their assistance and support given to the LPRYU.

"Under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPSU led by Yu. Andropov, the Komsomol, having endowed with glorious revolutionary tradition, will further achieve new and greater successes in the construction of developed socialism and in the defence of peace, security, and detente, guaranteeing prosperity for world humanity," stressed the first secretary of the LPRYU.

In return, the Soviet ambassador, V.F. Sobchenko, on the occasion addressed the rally emphasizing the great achievements of the Komsomol in the past 65 years. He also touched on the friendship alliances between the youths' organizations of the two countries. He further pointed out the achievements of Komsomol in the implementation of their tasks in more than 100 countries in the world.

Also present on the occasion were Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the party CC, and youth from socialist embassies to Laos. The Komsomol delegation, who are on visit here, also attended.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES KOMSOMOL DELEGATION LEADER

BK011312 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Vientiane, November 1 (KPL) -- Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the party CC, and first deputy-secretary of the Executive Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, on October 29, received here a delegation of the All Union of Leninist Young Communists league (KOMSOMOL) led by its organizing department's head Yevgeniy Grevshov.

Besides having informed the Soviet Komsomol delegation about the Lao youth activities, T. Phomvihan additionally stressed the fraternal relationship between the youths of the two countries. Issues on cooperation of the two countries' youths organizations were also raised during the discussion.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES OUTGOING PLO ENVOY

BK291415 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Vientiane, October 29 (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR and of the People's Supreme Assembly, on October 28, received here Mustafa Sapharini, PLO representative to Laos, on the occasion of the latter's ending of mission. On the occasion, President Souphanouvong appraised the achievements obtained by the PLO representative in the implementation of the latter's mission -- thus having enhanced the friendship relations between the Lao and Palestinian peoples. The Lao president further touched on the constant stand-point of the Lao Government in support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people for the fundamental right in founding their own independent state.

M. Sapharini was accredited to the Lao PDR on March 30, 1977. Also present on the occasion was Thongdam Chanthaphon, deputy minister, and head of presidential office.

THANAT EXTENDS 'OLIVE BRANCH' TO VIETNAM

BK020229 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Nov 83 p 6

[Excerpt] Former Deputy Premier Thanat Khoman yesterday extended an "olive branch" to Vietnam, saying that a change of attitude in Hanoi from hostility to cooperation with ASEAN will bring immediate well-being to the Vietnamese people.

Thanat, also a former foreign minister, admitted: "To bring them (the Vietnamese) into our cooperative undertaking now or in the foreseeable future looks like a mission impossible. However, we should not despair. With patience, fortitude and flexibility where required, ASEAN must continue to strive to make them see the light of reason."

Speaking on "ASEAN'S Contribution to Regional Development" at the Asian Management Association Conference in Penang yesterday, Thanat said the Vietnamese should be reminded that for decades they were subjected to colonial rule and deprived of freedom and liberty. "Are they justified to inflict now similar privations on their own people and on some of their neighbours like the Kampucheans? Are they aware that their people live in conditions of abject misery because the money has been used in wars to kill neighbours while refusing to repatriate their countrymen now living at the expense of Thailand?" Thanat asked. He said that whatever the Vietnamese might seek to do in the region, "they cannot hope to upset the stability that ASEAN has founded either by threats or by guile, including the (practice) of flooding neighbours with their refugees."

Economic Cooperation Urged

BK020219 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Former deputy prime minister Dr Thanat Khoman says ASEAN has failed to realise its main objective of economic achievement, and has criticised the selfish attitudes of some of its members.

In a hard-hitting speech at the three-day Asian Management Association Conference in Penang, he urged more economic cooperation among ASEAN nations, warning that "if the response is inadequate or not forthcoming at all, then the responsibility will fall heavily on the shoulders of the members." While emphasising ASEAN's achievement in regional security, Dr Thanat, speaking on "ASEAN's Contribution to Regional Development," said that the association has not progressed satisfactorily in the economic field which he said was the main objective when the organisation was set up nearly 16 years ago. "The economic domain where ASEAN was destined to conduct primarily its activities...is so far not of the nature to elicit much excitement or enthusiasm," he said. He cited in particular the joint projects under which achievements have been rather disappointing. "At least one member dreams of becoming the sole supplier of industrial goods for the rest," he said, adding that this was an attitude akin to that of the colonial powers in the past.

Although other partners may not like the approach, they, however, tolerate the less than equal spirit of partnership when a member who did not like an industrial project decides to take only one percent instead of its normal share, forcing the other partners to divide among themselves the discarded portion of the share, he said. Dr Thanat did not name the country in question but observers believed he was referring to Singapore.

While noting that there were some improvements in the agreements on complementation in industrial projects and the adoption of mutual tariff concessions Dr Thanat said the attitude of exacerbated nationalism and the lack of give and take spirit has hampered the progress in the economic field.

MALAYSIA'S MUSA HITAM DISCUSSES CPM, BORDER ISSUE

BK310130 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Oct 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam yesterday called for a more concerted Thai-Malaysian effort to battle Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] guerrillas. In his opening address to the 28th Thai-Malaysian General Border Committee meeting, Datuk Musa said the two countries had "eliminated" 54 members of the outlawed CPM -- "either killed, captured or surrendered" -- in the past year but the communist threat still existed. "However, this success should not distract us from the fact that the threat from the CPM still exists. The current chartered strength of the CPM, totalling 1,840 in the border areas, should drive us towards more concerted effort in fighting our common enemy," said Datuk Musa, who is also home affairs minister. "We need to be vigilant of the enemy's intention and continue to be wary of their movements and activities so as not to jeopardize our security."

On Wednesday a group of 500 communist insurgents, including 50 CPM members who defected over the past year, will formally surrender to the Thai Government at a ceremony in Pattani Province. Datuk Musa said the surrender should improve border security. "However, we need to be vigilant," he said.

The Malaysian minister also thanked the Thai Government, through Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot who was cochairing the meeting for the Thai side for its help in suppressing the CPM and cooperation in security matters. But at last year's meeting in Kuala Lumpur, former Fourth Army Region commander Lt-Gen Han Linanon openly complained that the agreement was more favorable to the Malaysians since it did not cover Muslim southern separatists who often find sanctuary in Malaysia. Malaysia, a predominantly Muslim country, has always insisted the separatist problem was the internal business of Thailand. But some Thai field commanders have charged that the separatists, mostly of the Pattani United Liberation Organization, were receiving help from Malaysians who were government officials. No mention of the issue was publicly made by either side yesterday. In his own opening address, Gen Sitthi, who publicly endorsed Lt-Gen Han's complaints last year, commended the committee's work in the fields of border demarcation, combined military exercises and joint socioeconomic development projects. He said the committee symbolized Thai-Malaysia solidarity and cooperation.

Other topics expected to be discussed yesterday included joint economic development along the border and construction of a new pier at Tak Bai District of Narathiwat. The Sungai Golok river basin development plan, co-sponsored by Thailand, Malaysia and Australia, was also on the agenda.

NECESSITY OF ANTI-INSURGENCY OPERATIONS STRESSED

BK311333 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 31 Oct 83 pp 1, 28

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot stressed the necessity to have continual anti-insurgency operations between Thailand and Malaysia at a joint press conference held at the Erawan Hotel this morning. He said it was necessary to continue the operations and to exchange information between the two countries. He said the operations could not be disclosed for security reasons, but that each country would inform the other of the operations they had done.

On the problem of Muslim separatists in the southern provinces, Gen Sitthi said it was regarded as an internal problem, hence "it is the duty of each country to handle by itself." Gen Sitthi also said yesterday's 28th Meeting of the General Border Committee between Thailand and Malaysia mainly concentrated on socio-economic developments in both countries' border areas.

He described the meeting as having been conducted in a most cordial atmosphere and contributing to mutual understanding and the traditionally close relationship of the two countries. Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs Datuk Musa Hitam shared the same views Gen Sitthi on the meeting's atmosphere. He joked that the only problem during the meeting was that "there is no problem."

Responding to a question of the reported merger of the two breakaway factions of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), he said the Malaysian Government was aware of the merger of the two groups. But he said that the merger bid shows that the policies of the two governments in putting pressure on the CPM, both through military measures and the socio-economic development of the border areas, have been successful. He added: "To us, they (the CPM factions) are one single enemy and will create instability in the region."

In the joint communique released today, Thailand and Malaysia expressed satisfaction at the smooth and effective co-operation between the various committees dealing with socio-economic development of the border areas. They also agreed that in the context of suppressing the common enemy and eradicating the root causes of poverty and dissatisfaction in the border areas through socio-economic measures, the two countries will take further steps in the direction of even greater co-ordination and co-operation in the socio-economic fields for the mutual benefits of the populations along the border areas. The two countries also noted with satisfaction the progress in the land boundary demarcation and survey in spite of difficulties encountered due to the difficult terrain and threat by the enemy. To date, a distance of 385.7 kilometres or 80 per cent of the entire land boundary, has been demarcated and surveyed.

Thailand and Malaysia hold general border committee meeting annually with each country playing host to the meeting. The next meeting will be held in Kuala Lumpur.

Editorial Reviews Talks Outcome

BK020239 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Progress Along the Southern Border"]

[Text] Commenting at the end of the talks between Thailand and Malaysia on co-operation in anti-insurgency operations Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs Datuk Musa Hitam quipped that the only problem was that "there is no problem." While Datuk Musa was only joking his comment does indicate that there are no unsurmountable difficulties in what is a potentially tricky situation concerning operations on the common border. The main outcome of the 28th meeting of the General Border Committee was confirmation that Thailand and Malaysia would continue anti-insurgency operations separately, but at the same time exchanging information on their activities. At the talks Malaysia made it clear that it still regarded the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) as a threat and noted there were over 1,800 active CPM insurgents operating in the border area. Perhaps the most significant point that emerged from Sunday's meeting is that, according to Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot, the talks concentrated on the socio-economic development of the border region rather than military operations. This is an encouraging indication that the two governments are recognising the root causes of the border problems and not just tackling the situation from a strictly military viewpoint.

ATHIT DESIGNATES NEW WORK FOR HAN LINANON

BK020930 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 2 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] Chief of Staff Officers to the Supreme Commander General Han Kinanon has been ordered by Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek to help with the work of Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Pramot Thawonchan.

Gen Han's deputy, Maj-Gen Narunat Bunyarattaphan, also received the same order, which became effective yesterday.

2D ARMY TO LAUNCH OFFENSIVE AGAINST INSURGENTS

BK310325 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 31 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] Nakhon Ratchasima -- The Second Army Region is making preparations to launch a military offensive in late December against communist insurgents in lower northwestern region, regarded to be the last strongest bastion of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] in the northeast following a failure in eight months of negotiations for their massive surrender, informed source in the regional army told THE NATION REVIEW yesterday.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said that the Second Army Region had decided to brush aside conditions set by the leadership of the CPT's Zone 207 in the lower northeast for their surrender and to stop the negotiations. They said that the regional army would embark on a military suppression against Zone 207 and Zone 205, which are the last CPT's bastion in the northeast in late December.

The influence of the communist insurgents in the two operational zones cover part of this province, Buriram and Prachin Buri, according to the sources. The sources said that the Second Army Region decided to stop the negotiations because the communist side had submitted "numerous conditions" which are unacceptable for their surrender.

A military source said that the motive behind the communist side was to manipulate the negotiations to delay the military's plan to resort to military solutions so that the communist insurgents could buy time to settle their conflicts and reorganize themselves. The rank and file of the insurgents in the two zones were also hit by the controversial outcome of the Fourth Party Congress, held last year to define party's strategy, he said. The party has been divided over two lines of strategy and the conservative faction which is pro-China won over the other faction, which claimed to be more nationalist and independent during the crucial congress which entailed a series of defection to the authorities. "We have now realized that they (the communist insurgents) are not sincere in their negotiations with us. We have all along been patient by giving much time to the negotiations," he said.

Earlier in March, the communist operatives in the zone circulated invitation letters to various newspapers, asking them to send their representatives to witness the negotiations in Khonburi District of this province, but the military refused to attend the scheduled meeting. Afterwards, however, the negotiations resumed. The talks for the surrender started about eight months ago.

Meanwhile, Chief of the Civilian Affairs of the Second Army Region Col Prasong Huanpraphai told THE NATION REVIEW that the regional army is stepping up organizing new "Santinimit Units," a political arm of the army in its fight to reduce the influence of communist insurgents. The Santinimit units at work have performed satisfactorily, given from the fact that the armed units have not clashed with communist operatives and never develop conflicts with local people, according to the senior military official. He also said another important task of the regional army was to step up the transformation of more villages into self-defence villages to deter the extension of communist insurgents. By far, the Second Army Region has set up 168 self-defence villages.

The Santinimit was first set up last year and operated under the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC).

HANOI MEETING MARKS VIETNAM-USSR TREATY

To Huu Address

OW011105 Hanoi VNA in English 0917 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 31 -- Following the address delivered by To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a meeting here today in honour of the 66th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, the fifth anniversary of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation, and the visiting Soviet party and government delegation:

"Over the past five decades, in the hard conditions of the period of underground activities, in the years of the resistance against foreign aggression as well as during the jubilant days of national liberation and regained freedom, when November came, the communists and people of Vietnam marked the October Revolution as a great anniversary.

"Today, in celebrating the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution we also observe the fifth anniversary of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation, an important landmark in the relationship between the two countries.

"With boundless joy, we warmly welcome the messengers of the Soviet land, the homeland of Lenin and the October Revolution, who have brought us the close friendship and militant solidarity from the fraternal Soviet people.

"On behalf of the party, the government and the people of Vietnam, we warmly welcome Comrade G.A. Aliyev and the other members of the Soviet party and government delegation, and all Soviet comrades, the Vietnamese people's close comrades-in-arms.

"Sixty-six years have elapsed since the salvoes from the cruiser Aurora at the old world, heralded the coming into being of the first socialist state in mankind's history and ushered in a new era, that of victory of socialism and communism on a world scale. Since then, numerous resounding exploits and glorious victories have broadened the great dimensions of the October Revolution, the immortal Lenin, the glorious Bolshevik party, and the heroic Soviet people.

Encircled by imperialism, the indomitable Soviet people smashed domestic enemies and foreign aggressors, preserved and developed the fruit of the October Revolution, and nearly thirty years later, defeated the brutal German and Japanese fascists, thus firmly defending their socialist motherland, creating favourable conditions for the victory of the revolution in a series of countries from Europe to Asia, including the August revolution in Vietnam, and accelerating the movement for national liberation, democracy and peace.

"With their selfless and noble sentiments, the Soviet people always stand ready to accept great sacrifices not only in their own interests but also for the independence, freedom and happiness of all nations. It has persistently upheld the vanguard banner in the struggle for the major objectives of our time.

"Very intelligent and creative, today the Soviet people are taking the lead in the cosmic conquest and in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and for mankind's happiness. The great projects aimed at tapping the immense riches in Siberia to increase the Soviet Union's economic potentials have heartened the Vietnamese people and friends throughout the world.

"With these wonderful achievements and resounding exploits, and with unceasing growth and matchless contributions to the world, the Soviet Union has actually become the firm bastion of world peace and the reliable mainstay of the revolutionary people in all countries.

"The gifted and creative Soviet people can take pride in having blazed new paths, successfully built socialism and are now winning brilliant achievements in perfecting developed socialism, thus opening the road toward communism. In the light of the resolutions of the 26th C.P.S.U. congress and of the party Central Committee's plenums held in November 1982 and June 1983, the Soviet people have obtained many new and big achievements, accelerating the tempo of development in all fields, and opening very bright prospects for their advance.

From the bottom of our hearts, we Communists and entire people of Vietnam, wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by esteemed Comrade Yuriy Andropov, many new and still greater successes in their lofty cause.

Sixty years ago, Comrade Ho Chi Minh crossed the ocean to the land of V.I. Lenin and the October Revolution, and has ever since linked the Vietnamese revolution with Marxism-Leninism and the ideologies of the October Revolution and laid the foundation for the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship.

Also since then, tempered in the flame of revolutionary struggle and standing the test of time, the comradeship and brotherhood between the communist parties and the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union have become closer and more durable with each passing day. The strong and persistent support, the considerable and valuable assistance given to the Vietnamese people over the past decades by the Soviet Union have eloquently proved that the first socialist state in the world is the biggest and most reliable ally of the Vietnamese revolution.

The Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation signed five years ago is a logical development and a strong driving force of the solidarity between our two parties and peoples in their cause of national construction and defence, and an active contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community as well as to the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Looking back at the past five years, we rejoice to see the considerable consolidation and development, in depth and in width, of the Vietnamese-Soviet relations, and the new scale and forms of our bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, technical and other fields. The regular meetings based on mutual trust between party and state leaders of our two countries bear a very important significance for the entire Vietnamese-Soviet relations at all levels and in all branches and localities. Our two parties and our two countries have regularly exchanged views and harmoniously coordinated actions in the international arena in the interest of peace and social progress.

Over the past five years, while the Vietnamese people have been facing the aggression and multi-faceted war of sabotage by the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and striving to overcome untold difficulties and complexities on our road to socialism, the party of Lenin, the Soviet state and the great Soviet people have constantly and firmly stood by our side. Immediately after the Chinese expansionists started their war of aggression along Vietnam's northern border, the Soviet Union resounded throughout with indignant condemnations of the aggressors and firm support for the Vietnamese people's just struggle.

To help the Vietnamese people overcome the heavy sequels of wars, rehabilitate and develop their economy and step by step build the material and technical bases of socialism, the party and the state of the Soviet Union have given them a very considerable assistance. With the valuable commodities and materials supplied by the Soviet Union such as gasoline, steel, fertilizers and food, the Vietnamese people have effectively solved immediate problems, maintained and developed production and ensured defence requirements.

Following the industrial works such as the Hanoi machine tools plant No 1, the Uong Bi thermal-power plant and the Lam Thao phosphate fertilizer factory, new projects have started building such as the Hao Binh hydropower project, the Pha Lai thermal power plant, the Vung Tau oil and gas joint venture, the Song Cong diesel engine plant, the Bim Son cement works, the Cao Son and Mong Duong coal mines, the Thang Long Bridge and many other economic and cultural undertakings. They are very important material and technical bases of socialism in Vietnam, and very fine symbols of the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and fraternal cooperation in the spirit of socialist internationalism.

The inauguration of the generator unit No 1 of the Pha Lai thermo-electric power project and the joining of the two halves of the Thang Long bridge on this occasion are common and very significant achievements of our two peoples, including Soviet experts and Vietnamese cadres and workers, to celebrate the anniversaries of the October Revolution and the signing of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty and welcome the Soviet party and government delegation to Vietnam.

Present at Soviet-equipped projects throughout Vietnam, from the mountains to the delta and on the sea are many Soviet experts who, defying hardships and difficulties, have been joining efforts with the Vietnamese people, thus setting a radiant example of proletarian internationalism and leaving in the mind of the Vietnamese people durable memories of the courageous and generous Soviet citizens.

Today, celebrating the anniversaries of the October Revolution and the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation, we express our most sincere and profound gratitude to the Communist Party, the government and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their noble sentiments, strong support and great and effective assistance to the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people.

As Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has stated, to unite closely and cooperate all-sidedly with the Soviet Union is the principle, strategy and revolutionary sentiments of the Communists and the entire people of Vietnam. They are determined to do their best to protect and foster their everlasting friendship and militant solidarity with the Communist Party and the people of the Soviet Union and leave it as an invaluable heritage to the future generations.

Dear comrades,

Creatively applying Marxism-Leninism and the ideologies of the October Revolution to the concrete conditions of Vietnam, the Communist Party of Vietnam founded and trained by Comrade Ho Chi Minh has taken the Vietnamese revolution from one victory to another.

In the light of the resolution of the fifth congress and the plenums of the C.P.V. Central Committee, the Vietnamese people upholding the sense of the collective mastery and revolutionary heroism are making devoted efforts, overcoming all difficulties and trials and obtaining important achievements in economic and cultural transformation and development in national defence and in the discharge of their internationalist duty.

The emulation drive in celebration of the anniversaries of the October Revolution and the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty has brought about satisfactory results. In agricultural production, a paramount front, our people have obtained a prominent achievement by initially meeting food requirements for the whole country. Further progress has been made in industrial production, communications and transport and capital construction, in spite of many difficulties, especially the serious shortage of fuel, energy and materials. To ensure their long-term interests, our people have made great efforts to carry out step by step industrialization, and build the first and very necessary material and technical foundation of socialism. At the same time, faced with the unchanged hostile scheme of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists in undermining Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the Vietnamese people remain highly vigilant and firmly hold their guns to defend the fatherland and fulfill their internationalist duty.

Under the glorious banner of the party, the Vietnamese people resolve to carry out fully the testament of President Ho Chi Minh in building a peaceful, independent, unified and prosperous Socialist Vietnam, thereby making worthy contributions to the world revolution.

Dear comrades, taking legitimate pride in the brilliant achievements of the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples and in Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, we are highly elated at the stormy offensive and the glorious victories of the three revolutionary currents of our times.

Frightened by this trend, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces are making desperate efforts to regain their lost positions, accelerating the arms race to an unprecedented level, and openly opposing the independence and sovereignty of nations in all parts of the world, thereby rendering the international situation extremely tense. The Reagan administration and the other NATO member countries are pursuing their mad ambition of gaining military supremacy, going ahead with the plan of deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and seriously menacing peace and stability on that continent. Their acts are confronting mankind with the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

Against this background, the safeguarding of world peace has become a task of prime importance of all nations. Together with millions of peace-loving people in all continents, our people are determined to make worthy contributions to the common struggle against the imperialist war-maniacs, we demand an end to the arms race and the defence and consolidation of world peace. The party, the government and the people of Vietnam fully support the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet party and state and the constructive Soviet initiatives, and warmly support the important September 28 statement and the Oct. 27 interview of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, considering these to be a stern indictment against the militarist line of U.S. imperialism, and a tangible evidence of the principled position and high sense of responsibility of the Soviet party and state towards the destiny of (?nations) and of their sincere desire to do all in their power to keep Europe and the world as a whole safe from the danger of a nuclear war.

We extend our warm fraternal greetings to the peoples in the socialist community who are successfully building socialism thus unceasingly developing their crucial effect on the trend of development of human society. We are very happy at the unprecedentedly fine development of the militant alliance and special relationship between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea of which the first summit of the three Indochinese countries held in Vientiane in February this year is an extremely important landmark. We particularly rejoice over the firm growth and the rising international prestige of the Kampuchean revolution under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party, and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the only genuine and legal representative of the Kampuchean people. The solidarity between the three Indochinese countries, and between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union, is a crucial factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Having shed blood for their homeland's independence and freedom, the Vietnamese people express deep sympathy and full support for the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, expansionism, racism, Zionism and apartheid, for their basic national rights.

On October 25 the U.S. imperialists committed another crime by brazenly invading Grenada, an independent and sovereign country, member of the Nonaligned Movement and of the United Nations. No excuse by the U.S. imperialists to plead for their crime of aggression can hide their long-nurtured calculations aimed at crushing the revolution in Grenada and reimposing their colonialist domination there, thus seriously threatening the independence, sovereignty and security of all nations in Central America and the Caribbean. A wave of protest against aggression of Grenada is rising all over the world, driving the bellicose Reagan authorities into greater isolation than ever before.

The Vietnamese people fully support the anti-U.S. struggle of the Grenadian people, and demand that the U.S. imperialists withdraw immediately all their troops from Grenada so that the Grenadian people may decide their affairs by themselves. The Grenadian people are not alone; all progressive and peace-loving people in the world are by their side.

The Vietnamese people express militant solidarity with and complete support for the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua in their persistent struggle for national security and sovereignty, against the U.S. interventionists, for the Salvadorean people who are courageously struggling for independence and freedom, for the Afghan people who are struggling against the imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists and their henchmen, to safeguard the gains of their Saur Revolution, for the Korean people in their struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. Armed Forces from South Korea, and for peaceful national reunification, for the Arab, Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian peoples against the U.S.-backed Israeli invaders, for the Libyan people in their struggle against provocations and threats by the U.S. imperialists, for the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and other 'front-line states' in their struggle to defend their territorial integrity from the South African aggressors; for the Namibian people under the leadership of the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in their struggle for national independence, against imperialist-backed apartheid; for the Sahrawi people in their struggle under the leadership of the Polisario for self-determination.

We vow to be an active member of the Nonaligned Movement, in the struggle for peace, social progress, national independence and sovereignty, and a fair and reasonable new international economic order. We fully support all efforts in that sense made by the Republic of India, the present president of the Nonaligned Movement.

Together with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam resolutely struggles against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists who are violating the sovereignty and disturbing the security of the countries in the region, sabotaging the good neighbourhood between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN nations. Now as before we wish to solve all matters between the two groups of countries through dialogue and eventually to achieve a peaceful, stable, cooperative and friendly Southeast Asia.

Our people have always respected the traditional friendship with the Chinese people, in the interests of the two peoples as well as of peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam will not relax its efforts to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence.

Comrades and friends, the activities in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation and the current Vietnam visit by a delegation of the Soviet party and government led by Comrade G.A. Aliyev are filling our country with an atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

The talks and meetings between the Soviet party and state delegation with the Vietnamese party and state leaders and the meetings between the delegation and representatives of the Vietnamese population of all strata have further enhanced the relations between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples, and reflected the complete identity of views and mutual trust between the two parties and governments. Without any doubt, with the signing of the joint statement and the long-term program of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and the USSR, the brilliant success of the Vietnam visit by the delegation of the Soviet party and government will be an important contribution to enhancing the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. We take this opportunity to convey, through Comrade G.A. Aliyev and the Soviet delegation, the warmest greetings and most sincere gratitude from the Communists and people of Vietnam to the Communist Party, the government and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union, and to esteemed Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

--Long live the spirit of the October Socialist Revolution!

--Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

--Long live the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, the governments, and the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union!

--Long live the victory of world peace and world revolution!

Aliyev Speech

For the text of the speech given by G.A. Aliyev at the 31 October Hanoi meeting, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 2 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

USSR'S ALIYEV HOSTS BANQUET FOR SRV DELEGATION

OW011353 Hanoi VNA in English 1127 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 31 -- Geydar A. Aliyev, Political Bureau member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, first vice-chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and head of the visiting Soviet party and government delegation, hosted a banquet here this evening on the occasion of his delegation's official friendship visit to Vietnam.

Present at the banquet were Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Huu Tho, To Huu, Do Muoi, Nguyen Co Thach, Dong Si Nguyen, Huynh Tan Phat, Nghiem Xuan Yem, Nguyen Xien, Nguyen Lam, Tran Quynh, Vu Quang, Nguyen Vinh and Dinh Nho Liem.

The participants were addressed by Geydar A. Aliyev and Pham Van Dong.

Afterwards, in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship G.A. Aliyev, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong proposed toasts to the glorious achievements of the U.S.S.R. -- the bastion of peace and the firm mainstay of world revolution -- to the new successes of the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence, and to the everlasting friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Aliyev's Banquet Speech

For the text of the speech given by G.A. Aliyev at the 31 October Hanoi banquet, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 2 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Pham Van Dong's Speech

OWO11710 Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 1 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered the following speech at a reception given here yesterday by the visiting Soviet party and government delegation:

"I am deeply moved at the warm speech of Comrade G.A. Aliyev. I fully agree with his assessment of the result of the visit of the Soviet party and government delegation to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and his remarks on the unbreakable friendship between our two countries, on our complete unanimity of views on the burning and important international issues, and on the comprehensive cooperation between our two countries in the spirit of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation.

"As I said during our first meeting with your delegation at the government guest house, your stay would be a very pleasant one and would last for ever in your memory. Now that has been clearly born out in your speech tonight, and I deem it unnecessary to report. However, allow me to lay stress on our warm feelings and elation at the conversation between you and Comrade Le Duan and other comrades, and at the talks between our two delegations. During your tour of our country and your contacts with the people at many places, especially at the major projects being built with Soviet assistance, you have witnessed wonderful scenes about the close collaboration between Soviet and Vietnamese specialists and workers, who are working with main and might to build the first projects of our country's material and technical foundation of socialism.

"I would like to lay special stress on the important outcome of the visit which is the signing of meaningful documents: The joint statement and the long-term program for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. The two documents will hearten the Vietnamese people and will help them and the public abroad to see all the more clearly how our two parties, governments and peoples are joining efforts to serve the interests of our two nations and our noble ideals which is also to serve the great and most urgent cause of the world at present: To promote the struggle for world peace, against U.S. imperialism, expansionism and other reactionary forces in all parts of the world, including this region.

"A few days ago, I told you that the Vietnam visit by the Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade G.A. Aliyev would mark a new development in the relationship between our two countries in all fields. Today we are very happy to note that my predication has been proved correct, and, as I said to you at the talks, we will do all we can, and will put a high sense of responsibility and all our capabilities and creative power in [word indistinct] ever better use of the Soviet Union's valuable aid in order step by step to build the material and technical basis of socialism in the homeland of the great President Ho Chi Minh. Only by so doing, can we manifest our sincere and deep gratitude to the great Lenin, the Great October Revolution, the glorious CPSU, and the heroic Soviet people.

"May I propose a toast:

-- to the brilliant successes of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, the bastion of peace and the firm mainstay of world revolution!

-- to the ever-lasting friendship between our two countries!

-- to the health of Comrade Le Duan, Comrade Truong Chinh and other party and state leaders of Vietnam!

-- to the health of Comrade G.A. Aliyev and the other members of the Soviet party and state delegation!

-- to the health of all Soviet and Vietnamese comrades here present!

SOVIET-VIETNAMESE TALKS IN HANOI REPORTED

For PRAVDA reportage of talks between G.A. Aliyev and Chairman Pham Van Dong, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 2 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

ALIYEV, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN HO CHI MINH CITY

OW011725 Hanoi VNA in English 1624 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 1 -- The Soviet party and government delegation led by G.A. Aliyev, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Ho Chi Minh City today for a visit.

The Soviet guests are accompanied by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Dinh Nho Liem, member of the party Central Committee and ambassador to the Soviet Union. B.N. Chaplin, Soviet ambassador to Vietnam, also accompanied the delegation.

The Tan Son Nhut Airport was splendidly decorated like a festive day, more than 500 delegates representing the city population of nearly four million waved miniature flags of the two countries and banners to warmly welcome the Soviet guests. A group of children, good nephews and nieces of Uncle Ho, presented G.A. Aliyev and his party with bouquets of flowers symbolizing the close friendship of the two countries.

Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party CC and secretary of the city party committee; Mai Chi Tho, member of the party CC and chairman of the city people's committee; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party CC and president of the Vietnam Women's Union; Do Van Nguyen, member of the party CC and general director of the rubber general department; Nguyen Ho, president of the city branch of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; stepped up to the stair of the airplane to warmly embrace and welcome the guests coming from the land of the Great October Revolution. Also present at this solemn ceremony to greet the delegation were O.A. Volkov, Soviet general consul to Ho Chi Minh City, and representatives of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Association in the city.

This afternoon, the delegation visited the Nha Rong wharf from where President Ho Chi Minh left the country in 1911 in search of a way to save the country from French domination. The guest also called at the exhibition of export goods of the city. In the evening, at the Thong Nhat conference hall in an atmosphere permeated with fraternal friendship, G.A. Aliyev and his party were entertained by the city party committee and the people's committee.

VIETNAM REJECTS UN'S KAMPUCHEA DECISION

Foreign Ministry Statement

BK281600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1440 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] On 28 October the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs' spokesman issued a statement totally rejecting the 38th U.N. General Assembly resolution on the so-called Kampuchean situation. Following is the full text of the statement:

The 38th U.N. General Assembly has just adopted a resolution on the so-called Kampuchean situation. This was the fifth time in 5 years that the U.N. General Assembly has adopted an erroneous resolution which opposes the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people, interferes in the internal affairs of the independent and sovereign People's Republic of Kampuchea, and disregards the real situation in Kampuchea and the sovereignty and security of the three Indochinese countries.

It is obvious that this resolution runs counter to the principles of the U.N. Charter. It does not in any way help to accelerate the trend of dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, or contribute to peace, security, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. This resolution again indicates that the United Nations has not been able to play a positive role in solving problems in this region.

In unanimous agreement with the principled stand of the PRK, which affirmed that all resolutions of the United Nations or of other international organizations relating to the sovereignty and security of Kampuchea without the participation and consent of the PRK are illegal and invalid, the SRV totally rejects the 38th U.N. General Assembly resolution on the so-called Kampuchean situation.

Everyone knows that the main obstacle to a peaceful solution for Southeast Asia is the Chinese ruling circles' policy of colluding with the U.S. imperialists to maintain foster and aid the remnant Pol Pot genocidal clique, and to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and the sovereignty and security of the three Indochinese countries in order to achieve their ambitions for regional expansion and hegemony.

A solution to the Southeast Asian issue including Kampuchea must lead to the elimination of the Chinese threat to the three Indochinese countries, ensuring lasting peace, independence, and sovereignty for all Southeast Asian countries without foreign interference.

In this spirit, the SRV, together with the PRK and the LPDR, have several times made fair and reasonable proposals, especially the constructive initiatives in the statement of the second Indochina summit conference in 1983 and in the 7 October 1983 speech of the SRV foreign minister at the 38th UN General Assembly.

Vietnam as well as Laos and Kampuchea welcome all countries' efforts to promote dialogue between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia on the principles of equality, and mutual respect, and on the basis of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit resolution agreed upon by both groups of countries.

This is the right way at present to settle all differences among Southeast Asian countries in order to bring about peace, stability, cooperation, and friendship in this region.

Radio Commentary

BK291026 Hanoi Domestic service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Commentary by Nguyen Qui: "Another Erroneous UN Resolution on Kampuchea"]

[Text] Following its approval without vote for the retention of the illegal position of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and the Pol Pot proxies at the United Nations, in its concluding session on 27 October to discuss the Kampuchean issue, the 38th UN General Assembly passed a so-called resolution on Kampuchea sponsored by the ASEAN nations.

What about the essence of this resolution? It is noted that there is nothing new in it; it is just a repetition of the same old stuff already mentioned in previous resolutions such as demanding a total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea; the implementation of a political solution that will ensure respect for Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; and so forth.

What might be regarded as new is that this resolution notes a fact -- which is untrue and nonexistent -- about the growing efficiency of Democratic Kampuchea as headed by Sihanouk. It also chimes in with the despicable slanderous charges by China and the ASEAN nations concerning alleged attacks on civilians and changes in population now being imposed by foreign occupation forces in Kampuchea.

Obviously, such a resolution is against morality and justice and does not reflect the real situation. All the resolutions previously issued by the United Nations on the Kampuchean issue were erroneous because they favored one side while going against the other and because they opposed the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and were against the interests of the Indochinese countries as well as against the interests of peace in Southeast Asia. This is why these resolutions were not implemented. This UN resolution will face the same thing.

The true nature of the Kampuchean issue and the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia lie in the fact that China has used the Pol Pot clique against the three Indochinese peoples. This is the root cause and the origin of the tension and instability in this region. The presence of the Vietnamese volunteer forces in Kampuchea is precisely the consequence of the above situation.

This time the UN resolution demands that Vietnam unilaterally withdraw its troops from Kampuchea while failing to demand that China end its threats and terminate the use of Pol Pot against the Kampuchean people's rebirth and the use of Thai territory against the three Indochinese countries. Such a resolution can in no way resolve the situation. It will only serve as a source of encouragement for those forces hostile to Kampuchea and the three Indochinese countries and will be harmful to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In reality, Vietnam carried out two phases of troop withdrawal from Kampuchea in 1982 and 1983, although threats from China and Thailand continue to exist. Vietnam has time and again declared that it will withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea as soon as China ends its threat and terminates the use of Pol Pot against the Kampuchean people's rebirth and the use of the Thai territory against the three Indochinese countries. It is regrettable that the UN resolution fails to take into account this reasonable proposal by Vietnam and the real situation in Southeast Asia.

Over the past 4 years, those forces hostile to Kampuchea, especially China, have resorted to all kinds of tricks and strategies to revive the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea in order to reverse the situation in that country. Nevertheless, they have entered a dark tunnel and have pushed the United Nations into the same tunnel.

As a matter of fact, although this resolution on the Kampuchean issue was adopted just as it had been over the past 4 years with an overwhelming number of votes, it still is not justice or reason approved by the majority. Public opinion has observed that such a vote only gives a false result and is an empty victory for the authors of this resolution. Even these authors do not believe in the effect of the adopted resolution.

Quite a number of people in the ASEAN countries contend that the solution to the Kampuchean issue does not lie in the UN resolutions. Noteworthy during this UN General Assembly was Australia's clear statement on its attitude, refusing to cosponsor ASEAN's draft resolution on the Kampuchean issue. It cannot accept what the ASEAN countries call the colonialization of Kampuchea. It disagrees with reports saying that the coalition government has become increasingly strong and that there are so-called attacks on civilians in Kampuchea.

After such consideration, one can see that this UN resolution is null and void even though it has been adopted by a majority of votes. Together with the Kampuchean people, our people resolutely reject this erroneous resolution of the UN General Assembly and contend that as long as the United Nations clings to this current wrongful stand, not only will it be unable to resolve anything but it will also harm peace and stability in Southeast Asia and fall short of the regional people's expectations from this international organization.

While the United Nations has adopted erroneous resolutions on the Kampuchean issue, over the past 4 years the Sixth and Seventh Nonaligned Summit conferences have adopted correct resolutions on the issues concerning Kampuchea's right to representation and concerning Southeast Asia, including Kampuchea. These resolutions have been unanimously approved and have been welcomed and accepted by both groups of countries -- ASEAN and Indochina.

Consequently, the sole and best way is to help these two groups of countries hold talks on the principle of equality and mutual respect based on the nonaligned countries' resolutions.

BRIEFS

SOVIET AID -- Hanoi VNA Oct 26 -- In the past two years, Soviet experts working on rubber farms in the south have helped train almost 1,000 mechanics and drivers for the southern rubber industry. At the farms built under a Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation program, Soviet experts have joined Vietnamese workers in repairing, maintaining and installing machines and other equipment. Besides, a tractor maintenance station built with Soviet assistance has also been put into commission in Trang Bang District, Tay Ninh Province, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City. The station, the second in the district, can repair 200 tractors a year. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 26 Oct 83 OW]

SOVIET-EQUIPPED RUBBER PLANTATIONS -- Hanoi VNA Oct 22 -- Rubber farms under the Vietnam-USSR cooperation program have so far this year planted 11,300 hectares of rubber, 1.2 per cent more than planned and 16 per cent over last year. By applying the new techniques disseminated by the Vietnam Rubber Research Institute, the farms have increased the survival rate of the newly planted trees from 80 per cent in the past years to more than 90 per cent. These techniques also helped shorten the maturation period and increase latex output. Since the beginning of this year, the rubber farms in the south have built 83,500 square meters of dwelling houses and more than 120 kilometers of road. A 200-bed polyclinic was built at the Phu Rieng rubber farm, the fourth one in the region. Besides, all the farms have their own dispensaries, as well as schools, kindergartens and creches. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0748 GMT 22 Oct 83 OW]

TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS LIBYA -- Hanoi VNA Oct 25 -- A delegation of Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions led by Tran Anh Lien, member of its secretariat, recently paid a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The delegation was cordially received by Bashir Hwige, secretary general of the General Federation of Libyan producers. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the relations between the working peoples and trade union organizations of the two countries. They exchanged views on measures to further promote these relations, thus making worthy contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the two peoples against U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. While receiving the delegation, Bashir Hwige said that the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in the region would fail in their attempt to expose the Libyan people's sympathy with and support for Vietnam's national construction and defense, and his wish for further development of the relations between the two trade union organizations. [Excerpts] [Hanoi VNA in English 0753 GMT 25 Oct 83 OW]

A U S T R A L I AHAWKE EXPLAINS STAND ON KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK010927 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says the ASEAN nations now better appreciate Australia's attitude towards Kampuchea and no longer feel so concerned. Mr Hawke told federal parliament that Australia's decision not to cosponsor the ASEAN resolution at the United Nations had upset ASEAN. The decision made the five ASEAN nations last month to postpone annual talks in Sydney on regional aid.

Mr Hawke said his government fully shared ASEAN's concern for the tragic situation affecting the people of Kampuchea, and while not cosponsoring the resolution, Canberra had supported it. But the coalition forces opposing the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, include elements of the former Khmer Rouge government led by Pol Pot, and Mr Hawke said Australia could not forget the repugnant and brutal record of the Pol Pot regime. He said Australia did not condemn the occupation by Vietnam but wanted Kampuchea to be independent, nonaligned, and neutral, free from foreign forces, with a government of its own choice, and a total withdrawal by Vietnam.

MOKHTAR CITED ON ASEAN DISCUSSING 'SANCTIONS'

BK291139 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Australia's neighboring countries in Asia are to consider sanctions against Australia because of differences over Kampuchea's political situation. The Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar, said sanctions would be discussed at a meeting of ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- ASEAN -- in Jakarta next week.

ASEAN has already let it be known that it is not pleased with Australia's refusal to cosponsor a resolution on Kampuchea which was recently put before the United Nations. Australia voted in favor of the resolution which was passed in the General Assembly. Dr Mokhtar also said ASEAN did not need Australia to act as a mediator to help solve the Kampuchean problem because the group had good relations with Vietnam, which backed the present Kampuchean government.

COURT RULES ON SEIZED DOCUMENTS IN SPY CASE

BK281405 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The High Court has ordered federal police to hand over to the court documents they seized earlier this week from the Commercial Bureau -- a trading company formerly owned by Mr Laurie Matheson. Mr Matheson was a key witness at the Hope Royal Commission into the Australian security organizations.

Counsel for the Commercial Bureau told the court that the police search warrants by which the documents were seized were invalid. Counsel said the warrants were unspecific and that they were based on allegations aimed at discrediting Mr Matheson. Police must hand over the documents to the custody of the High Court register and also hand over any copies, which might have been made, as well as refrain from circulating or communicating any of the contents of the documents.

B R I E F S

NEW ZEALAND TRADE RELAXATION -- There has been a further relaxation of trade barriers between Australia and New Zealand. The two governments have agreed to proposals by the furniture industry of both countries for new levels of duty-free access for furniture and furniture components under the Closer Economic Relations Agreement. The two-way access level of this financial year will be \$23 million [Australian dollars] [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 11 Oct 83 BK]

MALAYSIACOLUMNIST CHASTISES U.S. ON INVASION OF GRENADA

BK011541 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES In English 31 Oct 83 p 16

["Personally Speaking" column by Zainah Anwar: "It's Outright Gunboat Diplomacy!"]

[Text] New York: President Ronald Reagan said the United States went into Grenada to protect American lives, to restore democracy. It was an operation, he said, launched in response to an urgent request from some members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States. I wish the United States would be honest of its intentions for invading Grenada.

You don't need to invade and occupy a country to evacuate 1,000 citizens. In the first place, there was no convincing evidence that the Americans there, 700 of whom were students at an American medical school, were in any imminent danger. And according to the head of the American-run school, the Grenadian authority had assured him of the students's safety and in fact did not want the school closed as it contributed 10-15 percent of the island's GNP. The students began to fear for their lives, and were thus of course glad to be evacuated, only after they heard and saw the gunfire and military action that would not have been there, but for the American invasion. President Reagan invoked their safety to justify the invasion to appeal to American patriotism, emotion and pride that was so humiliated by the hostage crisis in Iran.

The truth of the invasion is the fact that the U.S. did not like the looks of the "brutal gang of leftist thugs," as Mr Reagan called them, who had overtaken Grenada. Since when has it been acceptable in international law that one country can invade another country to install a government to its liking just because it does not like those unfriendly thugs presently running that country? The Soviet Union does it and the free world condemns it. But the U.S. is not the Soviet Union. The U.S. says it is a great democracy does not act like the Soviet Union. A democratic country does not invade another sovereign state.

On what moral standing, on what moral high ground, on what legitimacy will the U.S. in the future condemn Soviet invasion and intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states? The United States has put its allies and friends in an embarrassing and difficult position. As a NEW YORK TIMES columnist wrote, it undermines the ability of free people to complain effectively when the Soviet Union uses force for its purposes. It legitimises Soviet intervention in other countries.

Mr Reagan said the invasion was "to forestall chaos," "to assist in restoration of conditions of law and order" in Grenada. These are certainly standards and criteria that would not be difficult for the Soviet Union, Cuba or Vietnam or Libya or any aggressor, for that matter, to meet. Poland next? Nicaragua? Chad again? The list can be long.

ASEAN is leading the fight against Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea precisely because Vietnam has violated international law and the UN Charter. It is point of principle. The genocidal Pol Pot regime is unimaginably worse than the bunch of "leftist thugs" who overthrew and assassinated Maurice Bishop and some 16 others. But that does not in any way legitimise Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, overthrowing the Pol Pot government and installing a regime of its fancy.

ASEAN ambassadors at the UN found themselves in an embarrassing situation that Tuesday morning as they got ready for the start of the debate on Kampuchea that would lead to the adoption of a resolution which deplored the foreign armed intervention and occupation of Kampuchea and called for the withdrawal of foreign forces.

The very same countries that had supported the resolution and were ready to condemn Vietnam's invasion and violations of international law and the UN Charter were now committing those very same violations.

Where will all this lead to? Mr Reagan, in his address to the nation, said American invasion forces found Grenada to be "a Soviet/Cuban colony being readied as a major military bastion to export terror and undermine democracy." "We got there just in time." He will now use the discovery of the warehouses of Soviet and Cuban weapons and ammunition to sell his invasion politically, at home and abroad. But we should not be clouded by extenuating issues.

The point is, there is no justification at all for the U.S. invasion of Grenada. There was no provocation. There was no invasion by the Cubans or the Soviets that it should respond to. It is outright gunboat diplomacy that no democratic country should be proud of. It is a preemptive action to flex American muscle in a winnable situation. It is a political morale booster that the American Government badly wanted -- a government still haunted by the humiliation in Iran and now bogged down by the devastation in Beirut and the uncertainty in Central America.

AIR TERRORISTS REPORTEDLY LEAVE REGION

BK020849 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Mon. -- The group of international terrorists who were said to be planning to hijack an aircraft in Southeast Asia are believed to have left the region. The terrorists, numbering between six and nine, are believed to have aborted their plans after security units got wind of them. The group, comprising Algerians, Italians and South Yemenese, is said to have returned to their base in the Middle East. However, airports in the country will still be on alert as no official confirmation of the terrorists' departure has been received from Interpol.

Department of Civil Aviation Security Director Rahim Kechot said today security measures at all airports would remain stringent and thorough. "We will be still keeping a close watch on all foreigners entering and leaving the country." The group was spotted before the bomb explosion at Rangoon's Martyrs' Mausoleum which killed 15 people, including four South Korean ministers, on Oct 9.

Sources said the terrorists were reportedly spotted in Rangoon, days before the blast which narrowly missed South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, who was then in a motorcade on his way to lay a wreath at the tomb of Burma's national hero, Gen Aung San. Following this, Interpol alerted all airports in the ASEAN region to be on the lookout for the group.

KING'S CONDITION 'CONTINUES TO IMPROVE'

BK020916 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The condition of his majesty the king, who is recuperating at the royal ward at the general hospital in Kuala Lumpur, continues to improve. The hospital director, Dr (John Verghis), in a statement today said his majesty is resting well. According to Dr (Verghis), there are still further specialist examinations to be carried out. Results of examinations so far have been encouraging. His majesty needs further rest.

PRIME MINISTER CITES NEED FOR EMERGENCY POWERS

BK020859 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, Mon. -- Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad today told lawyers who have been criticising the country's emergency powers not to forget there is a "real emergency" in Malaysia.

"While you and I are quite safe in this hall..., our soldiers are fighting in the jungle, fighting a very real war in which death can come quite suddenly and limbs lost through booby traps and the like," he said, opening the Seventh Malaysian Law Conference. "If things seem calm in the populated areas, it is because the forces are sweating it out in the jungles and the emergency powers are being enforced. By all means criticise the emergency powers but do not forget that we do have a real emergency on our hands."

One of the subjects to be discussed at the three-day conference was emergency power and the rule of law. The prime minister said lawyers were entitled to their views, but it was important to remember that emergency powers were designed for a special situation. Strictly speaking, it implied a short term need, "but as you know, the British taught us that emergencies can last for years and years." "Since we have borrowed so much of their laws, we see no reason to reject the emergency powers given the situation that we are in."

The government has been quite liberal and tolerant, and Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir compared the situation to a Malay saying meaning: "Give an inch and you'll be asked for a yard." "At one time when we were not so liberal we were asked to be a bit liberal. Now that we are, we are told that it is not enough. We need to do more. Indeed we are expected to abolish powers of detention and emergency laws completely. Preventive detention seems to be quite unacceptable to a lot of people. But to those who are threatened, it does not seem too unreasonable. It would be interesting to study the result of releasing avowed terrorists and homicidal maniacs into society. No matter how much we wish to believe in the essential goodness of everyone, the fact still remains that hardened psychopathic criminals, murderers and terrorists do exist. For them the kind of laws that deter others are quite irrelevant."

BRIEFS

EXPORT TO ASEAN MARKETS -- Malaysia's export under the ASEAN Preferential Trading Agreement scheme rose by 66.6 percent to 8.22 million ringgit during the second quarter of this year. Export during the same period last year amounted to 4.82 million ringgit. According to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the increase is due to the entry of new items into the ASEAN markets. On the whole, the country's export under this scheme to all ASEAN countries, except Indonesia, recorded a favorable increase. Malaysia's export to Indonesia declined by 15.9 percent. [all figures as heard]
[Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Oct 83 BK]

SINGAPORE

EEC'S GASTON THORN CALLS ON DHANABALAN 30 OCT

BK301142 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] The president of the European Commission, Mr Gaston Thorn, has called on the foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, today. He was also hosted to a lunch by the minister. Mr Thorn, who is on his second leg of an Asian tour which will also take him to China, leaves later this evening for Thailand.

BRIEFS

FINANCE MINISTER DIES -- More than 300 people from Havelock constituency, most of them community leaders, paid their last respects to the late finance minister, Mr Hon Sui Sen, at (Sri Sematik) today. Mr Hon, who died of a heart attack on Friday, had served as the member of parliament for Havelock for the past 13 years. Flags will be flown at half mast tomorrow when the funeral will take place. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 16 Oct 83 BK]

MARCOS DENIES PHILIPPINES BLACKMAILING U.S.

OWO11433 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The \$900 million package for the use by the U.S.-Philippines bases under the bases agreement will enable the Philippines to assume expanded defensive responsibility.

In an interview with Carlyle Reed, associate publisher and general manager of the WASHINGTON TIMES, the president said the Philippines has a stake in world peace. The president said if the Americans will lose their military facilities here, they will also lose their capability to react in the event of danger and risk losing strategic sealanes in the oil lifeline from the Mideast. The president pointed out the Philippines did not initiate the idea of the \$900 million compensation package for the use of military facilities here in the next 5 years. The president told Reed the Philippines is not blackmailing the U.S. into paying \$900 million; it wants merely to take care of its internal defense.

PRESIDENT REFUTES SUCCESSION SCHEME SKEPTICISM

HKO20026 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The president said yesterday that the law of succession is self-implementing, under which the prime minister, as chairman of the executive committee, is in line to assume the powers of the presidency in the event the need arises. The president refuted the observations of opposition assemblymen who expressed skepticism about the succession rule insofar as the prime minister is concerned.

The president pointed out that all government policymakers, including cabinet members, economic managers, and the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] leadership, are in agreement on the self-implementing nature of the law of succession. The matter was discussed during the recent top-level meeting of the KBL at Malacanang.

According to the president, a policy decision on succession will be covered by proper instructions to all concerned, not by an order or decree, as earlier reported. In this regard, the president instructed Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez to cite a pertinent provision of the law in order to refute the observations by the opposition expressing skepticism on the operations of the law as far as the prime minister is concerned. For his part, Minister Perez said the position on the prime minister's assumption of presidential powers in case of [word indistinct] in the presidency is in full accord with the constitution and the law on presidential succession.

Plan Given Backing

OWO20611 Quezon City RPM Television Network in English 1100 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The forthcoming Batasan elections will be held as scheduled on 14 May next year. According to the president, the elections will be honest and democratic. The president's latest announcement is part of the continuing effort to clarify the political situation. According to the president, there is no plan to change the date of the elections, which is fixed by the constitution. The president's statement is intended to remove doubts and controversy on the conduct of the elections next year. The president has made it clear that postponing the elections will be tantamount to political suicide.

The president's assurances on the elections followed his earlier statement clarifying the issue on succession. Last night, the president announced that the incumbent prime minister would assume the power of the presidency in the event the president is unable to perform his duty. The president's statement drew reactions from the prime minister himself and Assemblyman Francisco Tatad this morning, and Jose Carlos reports:

[Begin recording] [Carlos] Prime Minister Cesar Virata had not much to say on the presidential pronouncement designating that prime minister as successor to the president in case of death or disability. KBS [Kanloan Broadcasting System] News talked to him just before he left his residence in Quezon City for the Central Bank this morning. He said he would have to await a written decree from the president on this matter. At the moment, he pointed out, all he has got about the presidential pronouncement was what he read in the newspapers. Virata had this to say on the question whether the presidential pronouncement would help build the kind of stability necessary to pursue economic reforms;

[Virata] We have this provision in the constitution as our way of succession, which involves really the election of another president in case of incapacity or death, and additionally, we have another safeguard where, in the absence of an executive committee, the speaker of the Batasang Pambansa acts as president, during the interim period we are calling for an election. So, we have this way of succession, and some people doubted the ability of the executive committee to rule because this is a collegial body and they say the concept has not been tested, and that is why we have some of these discussions.

[Carlos] But this time, sir, one person is named to succeed the president.

[Virata] I am not too sure about that as far as the prime minister acting on behalf of the executive committee.

[Carlos] Former Cabinet minister and new Assemblymen Francisco Tatad also reacted to the presidential pronouncement, saying there is a need to amend the constitution to effect the succession basis as contemplated in the president's statement last night. [end recording]

Succession Called Constitutional

HK020424 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez says the decision to have the prime minister exercise the powers of the president on behalf of the executive committee in case of a vacancy in the presidency is constitutional and in full accord with the law on presidential succession. Minister Perez disagreed with the opinion expressed by Assemblyman Francisco Tatad to the effect that the proposal was tantamount to amending the constitution. Minister Perez explains this point:

[Begin recording] I maintain that it can be constitutionally possible or allowable for the prime minister to be, not exactly the successor, but to exercise the powers of president in case here is a vacancy in the office of president. Now, under the constitution, in case the president is permanently incapacitated, or he dies, or he is removed from office, or resigns, then the executive committee will exercise the powers of president. Now if the vacancy occurs 18 months before the regular election for president, then the Batasang Pambansa will call an election; but if the vacancy occurs 18 months before the regular election for president, then the Batasang Pambansa will call an election; but if the vacancy occurs within 18 months from the election, then the executive committee will continue exercising the powers of president until the regular election. So there is no question that the executive committee will be the caretaker president in case there is a vacancy in the presidency. Now under Batasan bill [words indistinct] 231, we provided certain provisions of the law to implement the constitutional provision, and one of them is that the executive committee shall have plenary powers to promulgate its own rules. [end recording]

MARCOS: NO PLAN TO CHANGE BATASAN ELECTION DATE

HK020010 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] President Marcos has assured that the forthcoming Batasang Pambansa elections will be honest and democratic and will be held as scheduled in May next year.

The chief executive said there was no plan to change the date of the elections. He said that the date of the elections was expressly specified by the constitution, which provides that it should be held on the second Monday of May 1984 and every 6 years thereafter.

The president's statement was intended to remove doubts about the holding of next year's election. According to the president, postponement of the elections would be tantamount to political suicide, and the ruling KBL [Kilusang Bagnong Lipunan] party will not allow it. He said this is the strongest assurance that the elections will proceed as scheduled. He pointed out that efforts are underway to introduce changes in the election code to strengthen guarantees of free, honest, and democratic elections. The changes will also give the opposition greater opportunities and ensure the widest participation of the citizenry in the political exercise.

POLICE ALERTED AGAINST GASOLINE HOARDERS

HK020452 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting Company in English 0400 CMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] PC [Philippine Constabulary] units in Metro Manila have been alerted against some unscrupulous gasoline station operators hoarding gasoline in their own tankers. The PC was ordered to confiscate and impound the tankers as well as prosecute the owners. Ordered to keep a tight watch on these operators were the PC Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] and the constabulary highway patrol group.

Information reaching Camp Crame disclosed that gas station operators hoarded gasoline in their own tankers in anticipation of a price increase of petroleum products. The hoarding took place despite assurance that consumers would get adequate supply of gasoline and other petroleum products. Fourteen gas station operators have been charged for refusing to sell gasoline. Meantime a petroleum dealer today said he believes there is ample supply of petroleum products, including gasoline, diesel, and kerosene. The dealer, (Jose Ontimare), said there is something wrong with the distribution of these products to the stations. (Ontimare), who is also president of the federation of petroleum dealers, said he believes some tankers are taking these supplies from the depots to somewhere else. (Ontimare) said he had knowledge of the fact that at the time the rate of the peso was devalued to 14 pesos per dollar, Shell had a 60-day supply, Caltex had a 42-day inventory, and Petrofil had a 90-day supply. He said some stocks must have been hidden somewhere else.

[Begin (Ontimare) recording] Up to today, there has been plenty of gasoline, in fact yesterday Minister Velasco assured the nation that we have ample supply of gasoline, that is, what the president said, that there is ample supply, is true, similarly what Minister Velasco said is true.

Now this problem then is on the distribution of these supplies from the different depots. As far as Shell company is concerned, I was there last Sunday because of complaints of dealers who ran out of gas, and I was informed by General Manager (Fred Sangalan) [words indistinct] that he had made available to the dealers 2 million liters a day, that is 2 million liters per day. Now, but last Sunday when I went there, in spite of the fact that he wanted to ship out 2 million liters a day to the dealers, there were only a few tankers.

Now we were wondering what happened to the tankers. I understand from him that the tankers had been filled up, and then maybe they got lost on the way! And up to now, maybe they are still lost or they diverted to somewhere else! That way, I requested, I asked the Philippine Constabulary to monitor these movements of the tankers, because there is that suspicion that once the tankers are filled up, they are hidden somewhere else. So, after the increase of prices, you will expect to look for these tankers, because if they are really hidden somewhere else, they will be brought back to Metro Manila, and then if they are full of fuel coming back to Metro Manila, coming back from the depot, then there is something wrong. [end recording]

CLASS DISRUPTION CONTINUES IN MANILA SCHOOLS

HK290025 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The majority of Manila's 18,000 public elementary and high school teachers returned to classes yesterday, ending a week-long mass leave of absence. But classes in the city's 108 elementary and high schools remained disrupted because the students were out. Reports reaching the Ministry of Education said only three high schools held classes. The reports said only a handful of students turned up. Those who reported to school were sent home by teachers, who according to reports had gone to school just to get their pay checks.

FOREIGN BANK CREDITORS MEET CHIEF EXECUTIVE

HK020033 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Top executives of the country's 12 largest foreign bank creditors met with President Marcos yesterday, during which they apprised him of the process of negotiations for a long-term financing plan for the country. The executives were led by Henry Taylor, board chairman and president of Hanover Bank. Taylor, who is chairman of the 12-bank advisory committee of the creditors' group, endorsed the Philippine proposal for a 90-day extension of maturing foreign bank loans. He said the Philippines is far from an economic crisis, because of the measures initiated by President Marcos.

FOREIGN BANKERS HAIL NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

OW020651 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The government's recent economic measures have been cited by U.S. bankers representing a group of banks reviewing our obligations. A 12-bank advisory committee has submitted to President Marcos a progress report on a long-term financing plan for the country. The report was submitted to the president by American bank executives, led by Henry Taylor, board chairman and president of Manufacturer Hanover Trust Company, the lead agency in the 12-bank advisory committee. The committee has already endorsed a proposal made by the Philippines for a 90-day extension of maturing foreign loan obligations.

During the meeting Taylor informed the president that the Philippines is far from experiencing an economic crisis because of the necessary measures taken by the government to deal with the present economic situation. Taylor was accompanied to Malacanang by Prime Minister Virata and Central Bank Governor Jaime Laya.

'ACUTE SHORTAGE OF FERTILIZER' IN PROSPECT

HK290029 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] There could be an acute shortage of fertilizer within a month, unless new letters of credit are opened for the importation of fertilizer raw materials. In view of this situation, Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco said he is persuading Central Bank authorities to immediately work out the letters of credit. Ministry officials said at least \$31 million in letters of credit have to be opened to enable the importation of raw materials for fertilizer production, but he said the country's fertilizer stock will run out in 32 days unless the needed raw materials are imported immediately.

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